



THE ROYAL ALBERT^m ASYLUM. LANCASTER.

THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM
IS OPEN FOR INSPECTION

On Mondays and Thursdays only,

FROM 11 A.M. TO 3 P.M.

“Comfort the feeble-minded.”

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM

FOR THE

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF IDIOTS & IMBECILES

BELONGING TO

LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE, CHESHIRE, WESTMORLAND,
CUMBERLAND, DURHAM, AND NORTHUMBERLAND.


THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

OFFICES:

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, LANCASTER;
EXCHANGE CHAMBERS, BANK STREET, MANCHESTER.

Secretary,—Mr. JAMES DIGGENS.

OCTOBER, 1877.



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CONTENTS.

	Page.
PROSPECTUS - - - - -	7
FORM OF BEQUEST AND LIST OF LEGACIES - - - - -	10
TRUSTEES AND PRESIDENTS - - - - -	11
CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND OFFICERS - - - - -	12
FINANCE COMMITTEE - . - - -	13
HOUSE COMMITTEE - - - - -	13
OFFICERS OF COUNTY COMMITTEES - - - - -	14
OFFICERS OF LOCAL COMMITTEES - - - - -	15
REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING - - - - -	17
REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE - - - - -	19
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE - -	32
CASES OF IMPROVEMENT ILLUSTRATIVE OF REPORT - . - - -	36
LUNACY COMMISSIONERS' REPORT - - - - -	38
HONORARY ENGINEER'S REPORT - - - - -	39
AUDITORS' REPORT - - - - -	41
BALANCE SHEET :—	
MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT - - - - -	42
GENERAL ACCOUNT - . - - -	44
SUSTENTATION FUND ACCOUNT - - - - -	44
TABLE OF SCHOOL ATTAINMENTS OF PATIENTS - - - - -	46
TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS - - - - -	48
LIST OF CLERGYMEN AND MINISTERS WHO HAVE PREACHED FOR THE ASYLUM	50
PRESENTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1877 - -	53
CENSUS OF IDIOTS AND IMBECILES - - - - -	54
SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS - - - - -	55
ADVERTISEMENT OF PUBLICATIONS - - - - -	56

PROSPECTUS.

THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM has been established for the care and education of Idiots and Imbeciles of all classes belonging to the Seven Northern Counties, viz.:—Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland. The number of Idiots and Imbeciles in England and Wales, as returned at the last Census (1871), is 29,452. Of these, 8,104 belong to the Seven Counties, 2,018 being between Five years of age and Twenty. But accurate statistics as to the prevalence of idiocy or imbecility are difficult to obtain, and there is no doubt that the foregoing returns are considerably below the actual number, owing to the general ignorance on the subject, and the natural desire in families to conceal the existence of the malady.

Idiocy being generally accompanied by an abnormal or imperfectly developed physical organization which retards the growth of the intellectual and moral powers, Idiots require a distinctive treatment in separate institutions, where the resources of the skilful physician can be best employed for the modification or correction of those defects which obscure the mind. The Commissioners in Lunacy, and the medical profession generally, condemn the association of Idiots with Lunatics, as in all respects very objectionable and mutually injurious. In their Report for 1865, the Commissioners observe: “It has long been our opinion, as the result of extended experience and observation, that the association of Idiot children with Lunatics is very objectionable and injurious to them, and upon our visits to County Asylums we have frequently suggested arrangements for their separate treatment and instruction. It is always to us a painful thing to see Idiot children, whose mental faculties and physical powers and habits are capable of much development and improvement, wandering, without object or special care, about the wards of a Lunatic Asylum. The benefits to be derived, even in idiot cases apparently hopeless, from a distinctive system, and from persevering endeavours to develop the dormant powers, physical and intellectual, are now so fully established that any argument upon the subject would be superfluous.” Again, in their Report for 1874 the Commissioners state: “We should be glad to see the noble example of the Northern Counties in this direction followed in other parts of the kingdom, since Idiots form a large proportion of the mentally afflicted, and require peculiar treatment, distinct from that applicable to the Insane.” Referring to the ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, the *Lancet* (June 20th, 1868) says:—“We hail the establishment of this Asylum as another proof of the more scientific therapeutics to which the insane are now subjected. Till within the last few years the Idiot or the Imbecile child was invariably accommodated, not only in the same building, but in the same ward, with the victims to dementia, melancholia, or chronic mania. The effect of this indiscriminate classification and treatment were most pernicious. The young Idiot or Imbecile, at the impressible and plastic period of his life, suffered from daily and nightly contact with those confirmed or aggravated cases of lunacy, and the only opportunity available for his rescue was then allowed to slip, until his case also became aggravated or confirmed. The benefits of the new system have been signally satisfactory.”

That much may be done to render the poor Idiot's life more tolerable to himself and less burdensome to his friends, has been abundantly demonstrated by the success of existing asylums. Dr. Langdon Down, speaking from his long experience as the Superintendent of the largest Idiot Asylum in this country, calculates that of the cases admitted into that Institution, “10 per cent. become self-supporting; 40 per cent. become so far improved as to cease to use up a sane life in their care, and become contributors to the common stock; and the remainder, all but 6 per cent., are invariably improved in

their habits, and become greatly lessened burdens on their families and society." Dr. Duncan, F.R.S., and Mr. Millard, in their work on the "Classification, Training, and Education of Idiots," thus describe the success of specific treatment:—"Weak physical powers have been strengthened, uncleanly habits have been cured, the spiteful and irritable have become calm, the dependent self-depending; the idle have been rendered useful, the untutored have learned to read, write, count, and draw; the ability to earn much towards their own livelihood has been acquired by some, while in a few instances the capacity for earning sufficient for a maintenance and laying it out for themselves has been gained; and the moral and religious feelings have been aroused and fostered, so that excellent characters have been produced, and deeds of simple kindness have been performed by those who were once selfish, sensual, and depraved." Dr. Seguin, the distinguished French physician, who may be regarded as the pioneer in this noble work, says, after thirty years' practical experience in the education and training of idiots:—"Idiots have been improved, educated, and even cured; not one in a thousand has been entirely refractory to treatment; not one in a hundred who has not been made more happy and healthy; more than thirty per cent. have been taught to conform to social and moral law, and rendered capable of order, of good feeling, and of working like the third of a man; more than forty per cent. have become capable of the ordinary transactions of life, under friendly control, of understanding moral and social abstractions, of working like two-thirds of a man; and twenty-five to thirty per cent. come nearer and nearer the standard of manhood, till some of them will defy the scrutiny of good judges when compared with ordinary young men and women."

The Royal Albert Asylum is situated about a mile from Lancaster; and the Estate upon which it is erected consists of 86 acres of excellent land in a charming and salubrious situation, commanding fine views of Morecambe Bay and the Lake Mountains. Accommodation has been provided for 600 inmates, exclusive of staff, and the arrangements comprise every convenience for the specific treatment of idiots and imbeciles. The system of Training pursued in the Asylum is designed to secure, by special means, the physical, mental, and moral improvement of the patients, and is under the immediate direction of a Medical Superintendent. It includes gymnastic training, school education of a suitable kind, and instruction in a simple handicraft or other useful occupation.

Epileptic, Paralytic, and Insane Persons are ineligible for admission; also those who are incurably Hydrocephalic. Idiocy which is complicated with blindness or deafness, is also a disqualification.

PATIENTS.—Two Classes of patients, of both sexes, are admitted into the Asylum:—

1. Free patients, between the ages of Six and Fifteen, whose friends are proved to be unable to meet the lowest payment. They are elected by the votes of the Subscribers, and received for Seven years.
2. Paying patients admitted by the Central Committee, without Election, and at any time. The charges vary according to the requirements and circumstances of the friends of applicants.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.—Applications must be addressed to the General Secretary, from whom all necessary information may be obtained. The Central Committee will institute inquiries to ascertain if there be a reasonable probability that the Candidates will be benefited by the system adopted in the Asylum, and decide the terms on which they ought to be admitted. Previously to the election, a list of approved applicants from each County will be sent to the Subscribers entitled to vote for the admission of patients.

MODE OF ELECTING PATIENTS.—In order to meet the various opinions entertained as to the proper mode of electing patients, Subscribers have the option of voting directly, by means of voting papers; or of transferring their votes to their respective Local or County Committees. Canvassing for Votes is prohibited.

VOTES.—Donors of Five Guineas have a Life Vote, and Annual Subscribers of Half-a-Guinea an Annual Vote for each vacancy due to their respective Counties. The right of voting, as regards higher sums, increases in the same proportion.

VOTES OF MINISTERS.—Any Minister preaching, or lending his pulpit for, a Sermon on behalf of the Institution, has a Vote for Life. The Minister of the Place of Worship where the Collection is made, is also entitled to Life Votes for the amount thus raised, at the rate of One Vote for every Five Guineas.

PERPETUATION OF VOTES.—At the death of a Donor, a vote for every Ten Guineas of his gift is vested in perpetuity in the Committee of the County to which the gift was originally made. This voting power is never to exceed one-fourth of the entire voting power belonging to the Donors and Subscribers in the County.

GOVERNMENT.—The Government of the Institution is confided to—

- (a) A Central Committee, meeting at Lancaster, which consists of Representatives from each of the Local Committees, and of Fifteen Subscribers resident in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, to be chosen at the General Annual Meeting.
- (b) County Committees, constituted by the Members of the Central Committee forming themselves into Sub-Committees for promoting, in their respective Counties, the interests of the Asylum.
- (c) Local Committees, for the purpose of obtaining funds and generally promoting the interests of the Asylum. Every Local Committee is entitled to send one Representative to the Central Committee, and an additional Representative for each entire Thousand Guineas in Donations after the first Thousand Guineas, and for each entire Fifty Guineas in Annual Subscriptions after the first Fifty Guineas, contributed in that district.

The number of patients *elected* by each County is regulated by the amount of its contributions. Of the 333 patients now in the Asylum, 142 belong to Lancashire, 105 to Yorkshire, 27 to Durham, 20 to Cheshire, 18 to Northumberland, 13 to Cumberland, 6 to Westmorland. Two full payment cases belong to counties not included in the Asylum district.

The most unqualified testimony to the successful working of the Institution has been borne by the Commissioners in Lunacy; by Dr. Seguin, of New York; and by other eminent authorities. In the Official Report of a Visit to the Asylum on the 12th of March, 1877, the Commissioners in Lunacy state:—"We have again the pleasure of congratulating the Committee on the excellent condition and management of this valuable Institution, in which we continue to notice progressive organization and important improvements." The *Manchester Guardian*, *Manchester Examiner*, *Liverpool Courier*, *Leeds Mercury*, *Sheffield Independent*, *Bradford Observer*, *Yorkshire Post*, *Preston Herald*, and other leading journals, have sent Special Correspondents to describe the daily life of the Institution.

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED on General Account, to meet the entire cost of the estate (86 acres), Asylum (with Fittings and Furniture), Farm Buildings, Lodges, &c. For want of funds, only one-half of the accommodation provided is as yet utilised, although the Applications for Admission are both numerous and urgent. The Central Committee, therefore, while gratefully acknowledging the generous support which they have received in the past, earnestly **APPEAL** for further **DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

Reports, Pamphlets, Regulations of Admission, and other information, will be gladly supplied by the General Secretary, Mr. James Diggins, Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster.

EDWARD DENIS DE VITRE, M.D., *Chairman of the Central Committee.*
JAMES DIGGENS, *General Secretary.*

October, 1877.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I BEQUEATH TO THE TREASURER, for the time being, of THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS AND IMBECILES, situate at Lancaster, the sum of _____ to be applied to the purposes of that Institution, such Legacy to be paid, in precedence of the other pecuniary Legacies hereby bequeathed, out of such part of my personal Estate, not specifically bequeathed, as the law permits to be appropriated by Will to charitable purposes.

LEGACIES.

	£	s.	d.
Miss Brackenbury, Brighton	10,000	0	0
John Bairstow, Esq., Preston	5,000	0	0
The Very Rev. Geo. Waddington, D.D., Dean of Durham ..	5,000	0	0
John Abbott, Esq., Halifax	2,000	0	0
Miss E. A. Cort, Kirkby, Liverpool	2,000	0	0
Miss Pennington, Preston	1,000	0	0
Miss Tatham, Lancaster	1,000	0	0
Miss Jessica Ball Rigby, Liverpool	985	12	8
Miss Bradley, Slyne, Lancaster	720	0	0
Mrs. Burton, Roundhay, Leeds	500	0	0
Mrs. Crabtree, Springfield, Rossendale	500	0	0
Nathaniel Greenhalgh, Esq., Sharples, Bolton-le-Moors ..	500	0	0
Miss Irlam, Liverpool	500	0	0
George Wood, Esq., Manchester.. .. .	500	0	0
Mrs. Robinson, Elterwater, Grasmere	300	0	0
Miss F. J. Lewthwaite, Stott Park, Newby Bridge.. ..	200	0	0
Isaac Bateson, Esq., Wyresdale, Lancaster	100	0	0
Captain Gibson, R.N., Yealand Conyers	100	0	0
Rev. R. Lamb, Hay Carr, Garstang.. .. .	100	0	0
Thomas Lamb, Esq., Hay Carr, Garstang	100	0	0
Miss Greenwell, Darlington	90	0	0
Stephen Ross, Esq., Lancaster	90	0	0
Miss Emma Elleray, Cartmel	50	0	0
Miss Isabella Elleray, Cartmel	50	0	0
Miss M. A. Hamilton, Harrogate	50	0	0
Joseph Harger, Esq., Settle	50	0	0
Rev. T. B. Holgate, Cartmel	50	0	0
T. Tomlinson, Esq., Heysham	50	0	0
Mrs. Atkinson, Lancaster	45	0	0
Thomas Dewhurst, Esq., Lancaster	45	0	0
David Moore, Esq., Lancaster	25	0	0
James Dickinson, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
John Jacobson, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
William Welch, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
Thomas Woods, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0

£31,780 8 8

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM

FOR

IDIOTS AND IMBECILES OF THE NORTHERN COUNTIES

LANCASTER.

INSTITUTED DECEMBER 21, 1864.

Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

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Chairman:—HUGH BIRLEY, Esq., M.P.
Vice Chairman and Treasurer { EDWARD S. HEYWOOD, Esq.
Secretary:—MR. JAMES DIGGENS.

Middlesbrough.

Hon. Sec.:—JOHN T. BELK, Esq.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Treasurers:—Messrs. Woods & Co., Bankers.

Oldham.

Chairman:—LIEUT.-COLONEL LEES.

Vice- { T. EMMOTT, Esq.

Chairmen. { A. THOM THOMSON, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Treasurer:—A. BUTTERWORTH, Esq.

Hon. Secs. { JAMES YATES, Esq., M.D.
 { JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

Preston.

Chairman:—RICHARD NEWSHAM, Esq.

Treasurer:—W. P. PARK, Esq.

Hon. Secs. { J. H. HAMMOND, Esq., M.D.
 { R. C. BROWN, Esq., M.B.

Rochdale.

Treasurer:—RICHARD HURST, Esq.

Hon. Sec.:—Ald. T. B. WILLANS.

Assistant Hon. Sec.:—Mr. A. OLDHAM.

Rotherham.

Chairman:—G. W. CHAMBERS, Esq.

Hon. Sec.:—JOHN BARRAS, Esq.

Salford Hundred.

Chairman:—JOHN T. HIBBERT, Esq., M.P.

Vice Chairman:—Rev. J. S. BIRLEY, M.A.

Treasurer:—EDWARD S. HEYWOOD, Esq.

Secretary:—Mr. James Diggins.

Scarborough.

Chairman:—The VEN. ARCHDEACON BLUNT

Treasurer:—W. ROWNTREE, Esq.

Hon. Sec.:—HENRY TURNBULL, Esq.

Settle.

Chairman:—WALTER MORRISON, Esq.

Treasurer:—JOHN BIRKBECK, Esq.

Hon. Secs. { CHRISTOPHER BROWN, Esq.
 { Mr. ELLWOOD BROCKBANK.

Sheffield.

Chairman:—F. T. MAPPIN, Esq.

Treasurer:—SAMUEL ROBERTS, Esq.

Hon. Secs. { R. E. LEADER, Esq.
 { EDWARD BIRKS, Esq.

Skipton.

Chairman:—SIR M. WILSON, Bart., M.P.

Treasurer: GEORGE ROBINSON, Esq.

Hon. Secs. { Lieut.-Col. ROBINSON.
 { STEPHEN PARKINSON, Esq.

Southport.

Chairman:—W. ATKINSON, Esq.

Hon. Sec.:—EDWIN VINCENT, Esq.

South Shields.

Hon. Sec.:—JOSEPH F. ARMSTRONG, Esq., M.D.

St. Helens.

Chairman:—ROBERT DAGLISH, Esq.

Hon. Secs. { Dr. McNICOLL.
 { MAJOR OGLE.

Stockton-on-Tees.

Chairman:—THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR.

Hon. Secs. { T. CROSBY, Esq.
 { J. I. CARSON, Esq.

Sunderland.

Treasurers:—Messrs. J. BACKHOUSE & Co.

Hon. Sec.:—C. S. MOON, Esq.

Wakefield.

Chairman:—W. HARTLEY LEE, Esq.

Hon. Sec.:—SAMUEL BRUCE, Esq., LL.B.

Warrington.

Chairman:—THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD WINMARLEIGH.

Vice-Chairmen. { GEORGE ARTINGSTALL, Esq.
 { SAMUEL RIGBY, Esq.

Whitby.

Hon. Sec.:—Rev. J. OWEN.

Wigan.

Chairman:—THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR.

Treasurer: HENRY WOODCOCK, Esq.

Hon. Sec.:—WILLIAM HEATON, Esq.

York.

Chairman:—THE HON. AND VERY REV. THE
DEAN OF YORK.

Hon. Secs. { W. GRAY, Esq.
 { JAMES RAMSAY, Esq., M.D.

There are also Local Committees at Bishop Auckland and Selby.

GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING AT HALIFAX.

—o—

The GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the Royal Albert Asylum was held at the Assembly Rooms, Halifax, on Wednesday, October 24th, 1877,

FREDERICK T. MAPPIN, ESQ.,

Chairman of the Yorkshire Committee,

PRESIDING.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer, the General Secretary (Mr. James Diggins) presented the Report of the Central Committee, and the Chairman addressed the Meeting.

The following RESOLUTIONS were then unanimously passed:—

- 1.—That this Meeting approves and adopts the Report now presented; and, whilst cordially congratulating the Central Committee upon the success of their labours to ameliorate the condition of the deeply afflicted Idiot and Imbecile, and gratefully acknowledging also the steady financial progress of the Asylum, this Meeting trusts that the Committee will speedily receive such further liberal support as will enable them to utilise, without delay, the entire accommodation afforded by the Asylum.

Moved by John T. Hibbert, Esq., M.P.; seconded by Hugh Birley, Esq., M.P.; and supported by the Mayor of Halifax (Nathan Whitley, Esq.), and Joshua Appleyard, Esq., of Halifax.

- 2.—That the continued success of the County of Durham Ladies' Association having practically shown the great usefulness of such agencies, both in the regular augmentation of the funds of the Asylum and in promoting the early election of eligible and necessitous cases, this Meeting earnestly invites the co-operation of the Local Committees and other active friends of the Asylum, in the formation of Ladies' Associations throughout the district of the Seven Counties.

Moved by the Rev. F. Pigou, M.A., Vicar of Halifax; seconded by W. H. Rawson, Esq., of Halifax.

- 3.—That this Meeting gratefully recognises the important and constant services rendered to the Asylum by the Lancaster Members of the Central Committee, and, in compliance with Rule 24, hereby re-appoints those Gentlemen members of the Central Committee for the ensuing year.

Dr. E. DENIS DE VITRE.	T. HOWITT, Esq., F.R.C.S.	WILLIAM SATTERTHWAITE, Esq.
REV. DAVID DAVIS, B.A.	HENRY HADWEN, Esq.	JOHN SHARP, Esq.
HENRY GARNETT, Esq.	JAMES CARTER MOON, Esq.	J. P. C. STARKIE, Esq., M.P.
JAMES GRANT, Esq.	WILLIAM ROPER, Esq.	THOMAS STOREY, Esq.
J. S. HARRISON, Esq., F.R.C.S.	Rev. C. T. ROYDS, M.A.	LIEUT.-COLONEL THORNHILL.

Moved by J. D. Hutchinson, Esq., M.P., of Halifax; seconded by the Rev. E. Mellor, D.D., of Halifax.

4.—That this Meeting tenders its hearty thanks to the Halifax Local Committee for their valuable services; and respectfully invites the following Gentlemen (with power to add to their number) to act in the same capacity for the promotion of the objects of the Asylum:—

LOUIS J. CROSSLEY, Esq. }	<i>Vice-Chairmen.</i>	Rev. BRYAN DALE, M.A.	
NATHAN WHITLEY, Esq. }		Rev. C. R. HOLMES, M.A.	
JOHN FISHER, Esq.,	<i>Treasurer.</i>	Rev. JAMES HOPE, M.A.	
The Right Hon. JAMES STANSFELD, M.P.		H. C. McCREA, Esq.	
J. D. HUTCHINSON, Esq., M.P.		Rev. ENOCH MELLOR, D.D.	
Rev. F. PIGOU, M.A., Vicar.		Rev. R. MOFFETT.	
SIR HENRY EDWARDS, Bart.		HANSON ORMEROD, Esq.	
COLONEL ACKROYD.		F. E. RAWSON, Esq.	
JOSHUA APPLEYARD, Esq.		W. H. RAWSON, Esq.	
J. C. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.		JOHN WHITLEY, Esq.	
JAMES BOWMAN, Esq.		J. HODGSON WRIGHT, Esq.	} <i>Hon. Secs.</i>
G. BUCKSTON BROWNE, Esq.		and	
JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq.		J. EDWARDS HILL, Esq.	
EDWARD CROSSLEY, Esq.			

Moved by Richard Hurst, Esq., of Rochdale; seconded by Thomas Storey, Esq., of Lancaster.

5.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Thomas Howitt, Esq., F.R.C.S., J.P., Honorary Auditor, and to Mr. William G. Welch, Professional Auditor, for their careful and complete investigation of the Accounts of the Asylum for the past year, and for their inspection and valuation of the Securities held on the Sustentation Fund Account; and this Meeting, in accordance with Rule 34, hereby appoints for the ensuing year, William Roper, Esq., as Honorary Auditor, and Mr. William G. Welch, as Professional Auditor.

Moved by James Grant, Esq., of Lancaster; seconded by the Rev. D. Davis, B.A., of Lancaster.

6.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to John T. Hibbert, Esq., M.P., Hugh Birley, Esq., M.P., and the other Members of the Central Committee who have attended to-day in support of the claims of the Institution.

Moved by H. C. McCrea, Esq., of Halifax; seconded by Rev. C. R. Holmes, M.A., of Halifax.

7.—That, circumstances permitting, the next General Annual Meeting of this Institution be held at Lancaster, on Wednesday, September 25th, 1878, and that notice thereof be given in the Lancaster, Halifax, Bradford, Leeds, York, Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, Chester, Carlisle, Kendal, Durham, and Newcastle newspapers.

Moved by the Rev. Bryan Dale, M.A. of Halifax; seconded by Thomas Howitt, Esq., F.R.C.S., of Lancaster.

The proceedings closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was moved by the Mayor of Halifax; and seconded by Hugh Birley, Esq., M.P.

REPORT

*Presented to the Subscribers, at the General Annual Meeting, held at
Halifax, on Wednesday, October 24th, 1877.*

The Central Committee have pleasure in meeting the Subscribers, with their Thirteenth Annual Report. Halifax was one of the first places visited by the Committee when the Institution was projected, and the sympathy and support of Yorkshire was being solicited. Like most of the institutory meetings, that at Halifax was not largely attended, but it was most fruitful in results. The late Sir Francis Crossley—a name ever to be revered in the annals of his native town for large hearted philanthropy—presided at that meeting, and became the Chairman of the Local Committee, and there are now about 200 donors and subscribers in the Halifax Subscription List. The Committee again visited Halifax for the first election of Yorkshire patients on the 20th of December, 1870, and on that occasion Sir Titus Salt, another of the princes of benevolence who have adorned this age, had kindly undertaken to preside, but was prevented by indisposition. There are many subscribers in this district who have practically shown by new contributions their increasing interest in the work of the Asylum; and among the most liberal contributors to the charity are the names of Mr. Geo. Buckston Browne, Mr. Joshua Appleyard, and the late Mr. John Abbott. From the 12th of December, 1865, to the present time, Yorkshire has heartily adopted the Royal Albert Asylum as one of its own Institutions; and its most munificent benefactors were two Yorkshire friends, the Rev. Richard Brooke and Mrs. Brooke, of Selby, who contributed the splendid donation of £30,000.

The last General Annual Meeting, held at Chester, was a successful gathering, and it was most influentially attended. Among the friends of the Institution present were—Lord Egerton of Tatton, Lord Lieutenant of the County, and Chairman of the Cheshire Committee, who has from the first manifested a very hearty and practical interest in the Asylum; His Grace the Duke of Westminster, K.G.; the Lord Bishop of Chester; the Dean of Chester (Dr. Howson); and a very large assembly of County Magistrates. Many new subscribers were obtained in connection with this meeting, and many old friends largely

increased their contributions. The cause of the Institution was ably pleaded; and among those present who testified to its usefulness was General Fairchild, the United States Consul at Liverpool, who had previously visited the Institution. The Committee have already, by resolution, tendered their sincere thanks to the noble Chairman, Lord Egerton of Tatton; to the Treasurer, Mr. C. W. Potts, Clerk of the Peace; and to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Samuel Smith, for their kind exertions in connection with this important meeting.

The following tables show the amounts contributed by each of the Seven Associated Counties to the General, Maintenance, and Sustentation Funds, to the 30th of September last:—

	General Fund. (Estate, Buildings, &c.)			Maintenance Fund. (Annual Subscriptions.)			Sustentation Fund. (Invested.)		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LANCASHIRE ..	52,070	5	0	1,571	12	6	25,430	12	9
YORKSHIRE	41,420	10	10	995	1	6	18,214	8	4
WESTMORLAND ..	3,320	9	0	91	19	0	367	15	0
CHESHIRE	3,101	6	6	192	12	6	56	15	0
CUMBERLAND ..	2,528	12	7	128	12	0	126	0	0
DURHAM	2,265	7	2	518	1	0	5,142	10	0
NORTHUMBERLAND	851	13	8	53	0	6			
	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
	£105,558	4	9	£3,550	19	0	£49,338	1	1

Of the 333 patients now in the Asylum, 142 belong to Lancashire, 105 to Yorkshire, 27 to Durham, 20 to Cheshire, 18 to Northumberland, 13 to Cumberland, and 6 to Westmorland. Two full payment patients belong to Counties not included in the Asylum district.

Several munificent donations have been received during the year, and the following have been specially reported:—

Mr. Samuel Fielden, Centre Vale, Todmorden, per Mr. R. Hurst	£500
Mr. Asa Lees, Oldham	500
(Additional, making £631 5s.)	
Mr. Richard Bealey, Radcliffe Bridge.. .. .	250
(Additional, making £300)	

In reviewing the finances of the Institution for the past year, the Committee feel that they have abundant cause for thankfulness. The progress has not been so great as in some former years, no doubt owing to the great depression of trade, and the various great calamities which have made such unwonted demands upon public charity. Still, there has been considerable progress. The Donations have increased by £3,992 19s. 5d.; but in the matter of Annual Subscriptions the progress is not quite so satisfactory. It is in this department of revenue that depression of trade is always most felt, and it is necessary that there should be a large accession of new contributors to compensate for the losses sustained. It is only natural that interest in a distant charity should flag when there does not happen to be any local candidate for admission; and periodical contributions to such an object are almost sure to be the first to be cut off when retrenchment is determined upon or local claims press.

The County of Durham Ladies' Association continues its excellent work, and is the means of raising about £300 a year, mostly in small sums that would not flow through the ordinary channels. The Institution is much indebted to those self-denying ladies who co-operate there as the Committee, or as Receivers or Collectors. This is the third year of its existence, and it may be fairly supposed that it has now taken a permanent place among the agencies of the Institution.

At the beginning of the year the attempt was made to organise a Ladies' Association in the County of Lancaster. The hearty thanks of the Committee are due to Messrs. J. T. Hibbert, M.P., Hugh Birley, M.P., R. Hurst, E. S. Heywood, J. W. Maclure, and E. Lawrence, who devoted much time and care to the consideration of the draft scheme submitted to them by the Secretary. By the time that this preliminary work was completed the season was rather late for commencing practical operations. A beginning was, however, made in Manchester, it being the desire of the Local Committee to divide Manchester into districts. Through the energetic exertions of Mr. J. W. Maclure and Mrs. Aders, the plan was introduced into Whalley Range, and with the earnest co-operation of several benevolent ladies, a considerable sum was added to the funds. The Local Committee have no doubt that by such an agency the Annual Subscriptions in Manchester alone might be increased by £500 or £600 per annum.

The desirability of forming Ladies' Associations in each of the Seven Counties has been discussed at several annual meetings. To this work the Central Committee hope more particularly to give their attention during the coming year; and they most earnestly entreat the kind assistance of the many lady friends of the Institution. They are persuaded that there are many kind-hearted people who cannot afford even a guinea a year but would willingly give their 5s. or 2s. 6d., were there only ladies who would undertake to receive such contributions. But however much great contributions are valued—and without them the Royal Albert Asylum could not so rapidly have achieved its present financial position—it is most desirable to get a large number of persons interested in the Institution. There is scarcely a town or village at present where there are not several ladies who contribute to the funds of the Asylum; will they not voluntarily constitute themselves honorary collectors for the Institution, and thus give a powerful impetus to the good work? Numerous are the proofs that the Committee have had during the year of the loving interest manifested in poor helpless, hopeless idiots, by ladies of all ranks. Idiocy is an affliction which peculiarly appeals to woman's heart, for who but the fond tender-hearted mother can duly estimate the weight of the burden which the idiot child casts upon a struggling family. To help to lighten this burden is surely worthy of woman's ministry of love; and every new subscriber helps to extend the benefits of the Institution to cases that would otherwise have to wait many dreary months for admission. The ladies were among the best contributors at the cere-

mony of the laying of the Foundation Stone, and it is believed that if they can only be reached they will not be backward now, especially as so excellent an example has been set them by the ladies of the County of Durham and the city of Manchester. The Committee earnestly appeal to their numerous Local Committees to assist them in the work of organising Ladies' Committees. With their local knowledge, the Seven Counties might speedily be covered with a net work of Ladies' Associations, and the annual income be made sufficient for all the needs of the Institution.

The Committee are impressed with the importance of their work, and they are satisfied that, with the fine estate they possess, it is capable of indefinite extension were the funds only supplied. Among the present necessities of the Institution is a detached Infirmary for infectious diseases. It is inevitable that, from the feeble power of resistance against disease which these patients have at the best, any infection, when once introduced into the Institution, will rapidly spread; and however vigilant the Medical Superintendent may be, the introduction of contagion or infection cannot be prevented. It is an agreeable feature of the regulations that the children, after being in the Asylum two years, are allowed to go home for a holiday; but during its absence from the watchful care of the Medical Superintendent, a child may be exposed to infection, and return to the Institution contaminated. And the immense number of visitors who pass through the Institution in the Summer may also be the means of propagating the germs of disease. An outbreak of scarlatina, to which the Superintendent refers in his General Report, occurred immediately after the return of the children from their summer holidays, and notwithstanding that before the children are sent back to the Asylum, notice is required of any illness or exposure to infection or contagion. In whatever manner such outbreaks may originate, it is evident that to stamp them out immediately complete isolation of suspected cases is absolutely necessary. While the Institution is but half occupied this isolation is not so very difficult to obtain; but as the number of inmates increases, it will be impossible to secure it. The Committee must, therefore, look in the face this need of a detached Infirmary, and as soon as trade revives, they will appeal for funds for this object.

The Committee gladly acknowledge the advantages derived by the Institution from the eight Cottages for artisans and others employed on the staff of the Asylum, which have been completed during the year, through the noble generosity of an anonymous benefactor. For this purpose the kind donor handed over to the Secretary the sum of Two Thousand pounds which he had intended to bequeath to the Asylum, but finding that the two thousand pounds had been exceeded, he has, since the closing of the year's accounts, paid the additional sum of £373 15s., the excess of the cost over the original donation. It will be observed that the Medical Superintendent in his Report refers with pleasure to the success of the plan of boarding-out which these cottages have made it possible to try as an experiment.

Hitherto the experiment has been tried only on a very limited scale, but the success proves that its extension would be very beneficial to the working of the Institution.

Valuable assistance continues to be rendered by the Clergy and Ministers of all denominations. The importance of pulpit advocacy of the claims of the Asylum, irrespective of the amount obtained by collections, has always been acknowledged by the Committee. It is a matter of regret, however, that such help is not more general. The Vicar of Lancaster, and a few other earnest friends of the charity, arrange for annual collections. The following have made appeals during the past year :—

Rev. R. Atkinson-Grimshaw, Cockerham Church.
 Rev. G. L. Blake, St. Mary's, Ellet, Lancaster.
 Rev. John Bone, St. Thomas's Church, Lancaster.
 Rev. S. Earnshaw, at Parish Church, Sheffield.
 Rev. C. P. Eden, Aberford Church.
 Rev. James Harrison, Barbon Church.
 Rev. T. C. Henley, Kirkby Malham Church.
 The Ven. Archdeacon Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre.
 Rev. Canon Hornby (Bury), at Parish Church, Lancaster.
 Rev. A. H. Hughes, Trinity Church, Darlington.
 Rev. James Smith, Wicker Congregational Chapel, Sheffield.
 Rev. A. Thomson, D.D. (Manchester), at High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
 Rev. T. Windsor, Congregational Chapel, Skipton.

Attention is called to the following pecuniary Contributions of a special character received during the year.

A Thank Offering of £100 from "H.B."

In a few instances interest in the Asylum has been manifested in the form of Concerts spontaneously promoted; and among those which have been given during the past year special mention may be made of a Concert at Leigh by the St. Joseph's Brass Band. This Concert was promoted by the parents of patients in the Asylum, who were anxious to help the Institution which had been of such great benefit to them. It was patronised by the leading families of the district, and the Drill Hall, in which it was held, was crowded. The pecuniary result was a profit of £26 5s. By invitation the Secretary attended this Concert, and, in the interval between the first and second parts, described the objects and working of the Institution. A Concert was also given at Bolton-le-Sands. The amount realised (£5 5s.) was forwarded by the Vicar, the Rev. A. Birley.

A Lecture on "Sir Francis Crossley," given at Lancaster by the Secretary, was repeated by request at Burton-in-Lonsdale; and the collection made on the occasion amounted to £8. The Vicar, the Rev. T. Leach, presided, and Mr. John Holgate defrayed the necessary expenses of printing, &c. Mr. Edmund Johnson, of St. Thomas's School, Lancaster, kindly illustrated the Lecture with his Oxy-hydrogen Lamp.

The Oldham Industrial Equitable Co-operative Society, Limited, has given a second donation of £21. The Manchester and Salford Equitable Co-operative Society has also given a donation of £5 5s.

Canvassing for Votes is prohibited, but the parents of Candidates often spontaneously try to promote success by canvassing for Subscriptions; and in several instances during the past year, great success has attended such efforts. The mother of one Candidate obtained as much as £20 8s. 6d.; and the mother of another, £21.

The parents of election patients are not unmindful of their obligations to the Institution, and recently the mother of a poor girl, who died in the Institution, insisted, in the midst of her trouble, upon leaving a donation of £2 as a token of gratitude for the care which had been bestowed upon her child.

Parents of payment patients have also in several cases been the means of obtaining new subscribers.

The Rochdale Board of Guardians have contributed an Annual Subscription of £5 5s.

The sum of £1 15s. 4d. has been received as "One month's contribution from the Aberford Alms Box," per the Rev. C. P. Eden. Owing to the same gentleman's advocacy a donation of twenty guineas was sent direct to the Secretary.

Presents of great variety for the amusement of the patients have been received during the year, consisting of Scrap-books, Illustrated Papers, Pictures, Toys, Music, &c., but special reference is made to the following :

A valuable semi-grand Piano has been presented to the Institution by Mr. E. P. Rawnsley, of Wray, Windermere.

A Cuckoo Clock and a Box of Pictorial Cubes have been given by Dr. Ramsbotham and Mrs. Ramsbotham, of Leeds.

A donation of £1 for wool and a Parcel of Patterns for wool work were anonymously sent to the Institution.

Mr. Matthew Simpson, the donor of the Flag-staff, has gratuitously supplied and fixed new haulyards.

A List of presents is as usual appended to the Report.

The following entertainments also deserve grateful mention :—

A Concert by Mr. Thomas Johnson's Singing Class.

A Concert by the John O'Gaunt Glee Club.

Two Concerts by the Band of the 24th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers.

A Reading in the Lancashire Dialect by Sam O' Ben.

A Magic Lantern Exhibition by Mr. Edmund Johnson.

Gratuitous admission of 120 patients and members of staff to Hamilton's Diorama of America ; of 200 to Mr. John Hudspeth's Pantomime "*Ali Baba*" ; and of small party to a Concert by the Royal Poland Street Hand Bell Ringers.

The Christmas Tree is an occasion which always calls forth numerous proofs of kindly sympathy, and many friends are regular contributors to the enjoyment of the children at this festivity. On the last occasion the Tree was a present from the Lancaster County Asylum ; and there were presents of apples, oranges, sweets, bon-bons, knitted woollen articles, dressed dolls, puzzles, books, pictures, scrap-books, &c. One of the most interesting presents was a counterpane of Scripture texts, worked by Miss Welch's Class at High Street Independent Sunday School, Lancaster. Messrs. Kerr and Jubb, of Halifax, sent their usual contribution of India-rubber dolls and toys ; and Mrs. F. E. Rawson, of Thorpe, Halifax, who has often evinced, by her kind and valuable gifts, a hearty interest in the Asylum, sent a parcel of illuminated texts and emblematic shields painted on zinc. The parents of patients also contributed to the general stock. While most of the presents were received from Lancaster, others came from distant places, as Preston, Rochdale, Manchester, Newcastle, &c. The Tree, as in previous years, was dressed by the Misses Thornhill, of Lancaster. To give the subscribers a fair idea of this Annual Festival of the children, the Committee have much pleasure in quoting from a most interesting and graphic account given in a descriptive article which appeared in the *Manchester Courier* on the 1st of January, 1877. A Special Correspondent of that influential paper was present, and he has vividly described what he himself witnessed :—

The day of our visit was the festival of the year, and the day on which the monstrous Christmas Tree, the result of private charity, is displayed to the astonished gaze of the children. We are told that they look forward to this Christmas treat with great joy. If we had not been told so, the numerous questions asked during the day would have convinced us that this was the uppermost thought in the minds of those who could think about anything at all. A threat to keep one poor fellow, who had been guilty of some irregularity, from seeing the tree, reduced him to submission at once, and it was almost affecting to see him as he piteously cried, "I'll be a good boy, doctor, but let me see the Christmas tree." At six o'clock in the evening the three or four hundred coloured wax lights with which the tree was illuminated were lighted. The children had previously been marched into the room and arranged on three sides of the apartment, the boys on one side, the girls on another, and the infants on the third. The appearance presented as they sat there, some of them contemplating with wonder the tree before them; some choosing in their own minds as they sat the present they would ask for when the presents were distributed; some seeming to comprehend nothing but that something out of the ordinary course was going on. It was impossible to look upon this congregation, to see the faces upturned to your own, without thinking for a moment whether it was really true that you were in the presence of three hundred idiots. An idiot is generally described as low-browed, blear-eyed, wide-mouthed; after seeing the patients of the Royal Albert or of any other similar asylum, the visitor will find it necessary to abandon this description as incorrect. There were countenances in this group quick, bright, intelligent, but over all there was a something which plainly bespoke deficiency of mind. When the presents had to be handed round by the donors, it was a pleasure not often experienced to see the anxiety which all betrayed to secure some prize. One little fellow was successful in obtaining one of the first articles distributed. He quietly surveyed it for a moment, and then secretly hiding it behind him held out his hand for what he called "my box." One lad who displayed a very earnest desire to be served first, and to whom the advice to sit quietly and he would get something was given, replied with the somewhat shrewd observation that "the best dolls go first." In an hour all was over. The lights were extinguished, the presents had been distributed, and the children were marched into the dining-hall, where the proceedings were brought to a close by their singing a simple hymn, giving "Glory to God in the Highest." As they marched past, their faces beaming with delight, and their hands laden with the produce of the Christmas tree, it would have been difficult to answer the question if it had been put—"Who experiences the greatest joy, those who have received or those who have given?"

The Institution continues to be under great obligations to the Press, not only for the insertion of ordinary news with regard to the proceedings of the Asylum, but more particularly for special articles contributed by members of their own staff; as, for instance, just before the election at Liverpool, in May last, the Editor of the *Liverpool Courier* sent over a gentleman to describe the working of the Asylum. The article was most ably and effectively written.

On the occasion of the May election at Liverpool, the Mayor of Liverpool, (Alderman A. B. Walker), with his accustomed hospitality, invited a number of the leading inhabitants of the town to meet Dr. de Vitre and other members of the Central Committee; and although the Banquet was not intended as a means of raising funds, it no doubt helped to keep alive the local interest in the Asylum. In connection with this Election, the Committee cannot but express their hearty thanks to Mr. Edward Lawrence, the Chairman of the Liverpool Committee, for his unabated interest in everything that concerns the prosperity of the Asylum, which is much indebted to Mr. Lawrence for his constant efforts to promote its success.

Among the Members or Officers of Local Committees who have obtained contributions for the Asylum during the year may be mentioned Mr. E. S. Heywood, Manchester; Mr. R. Hurst, Rochdale;

Mr. R. A. Allison, Carlisle; Mr. Chr. Brown, Settle; Dr. Bowman, Sunderland; Mr. J. R. Hunter, Bolton; Mr. Robert Yates, Bolton; Mr. Arthur Lupton, Leeds; Major Monks, Durham; Dr. Yates, Bolton; Mr. E. Vincent, Southport; Mr. W. Heaton, Wigan; Mr. F. T. Mappin, Sheffield; Mr. E. Birks, Sheffield; Mr. W. P. Park, Preston; Mr. S. Parkinson, Skipton; and the Rev. J. G. Rowe, Berwick-upon-Tweed. Mr. John Parrington of Liverpool, not only contributed liberally at the time of the last election, but also successfully canvassed his friends for contributions.

The Manchester Office is of service to the Institution as a central place where information may be obtained respecting the work of the Asylum, and where the Secretary has the opportunity of conferring with South Lancashire friends.

During the year the Institution has lost by death some very earnest friends. Foremost among them may be named Sir Titus Salt, who was a munificent benefactor to its funds. His splendid donation of £5,000 was given with all that freedom from ostentation so characteristic of him, and without the slightest condition or reservation. Sir James P. Kay-Shuttleworth is greatly missed. As High Sheriff of Lancashire he presided at the Institutory Meeting at Lancaster in December, 1864, on which occasion he made one of the ablest speeches ever addressed to an audience on behalf of the Asylum. Sir James also advocated the cause of the Asylum at Liverpool, Kendal, Carlisle, and Burnley. Mr. John A. Bremner, of Manchester, in various ways, locally promoted the cause of the Asylum; and Mr. G. T. Kemp, Chairman of the Rochdale Committee, though of delicate health, never failed to take an earnest interest in its progress. Mr. Archibald Stevenson, Chairman of the South Shields Committee, was from the first a warm supporter, and was always ready to give substantial help to any eligible applicant for admission from his district. And while this Report is passing through the press, the Committee have to record the death of yet another excellent friend of the Institution, Mr. E. M. Fenwick, of Burrow Hall, Lancaster, whose genial advocacy at the Annual and other Meetings will be very pleasantly remembered by many Subscribers. Mr. Fenwick took great interest in all that concerned the welfare of the Charity, and was an active member of the Central and House Committees, and of the Yorkshire Committee. His loss will be keenly felt by the Executive of the Institution.

The Institution has been remembered by friends in the disposition of their property; the following Legacies having been received or notified during the year:—

Mrs. Crabtree, Springfield-in-Rossendale	£500
Mr. N. Greenhalgh, Sharples, Bolton-le-Moors	£500
Miss F. J. Lewthwaite, Stott Park, Newby Bridge.....	£200
Mr. Isaac Bateson, Wyresdale, Lancaster	£100
Mr. Stephen Ross, Lancaster	£90

A Benefaction of £100 from the estate of the late Mrs. Harvey, of Bridlington, has been contributed by the executors, Mr. G. M. Gorham, Bedale, and Mr. J. Holmes, Spalding.

The Report of the Auditors, who have performed their onerous duties with commendable care and thoroughness, is of a highly satisfactory character: and it will probably be perused with pleasure, as showing that the funds have been carefully administered, that the accounts have been methodically and accurately kept, and that the investments have been made most profitably.

Signal service has been rendered to the Institution by Mr. James Mansergh, C.E., of Westminster, the eminent engineer, who, as the honorary engineer of the Institution, has devised an excellent method of utilising its sewage. All who have anything to do with the management of large hospitals and institutions know the great difficulty of this question, and will the more readily appreciate the gratuitous services which Mr. Mansergh, amid the multifarious and pressing engagements of an extensive practice as a consulting engineer, has found time to render to the cause of a charitable institution in the neighbourhood of his native town. The system, even under the disadvantages of changes in the garden staff, works with great efficiency. A report on this subject is also appended.

The Committee have thought it well to forward to the medical men in the North various papers descriptive of the work of the Institution, and particulars of the terms of admission. Such information was much needed by the profession, and it has already resulted in benefit to the Institution.

On the 11th of August an interesting gathering took place at the Asylum. An excursion to Lancaster and a visit to the Royal Albert Asylum were on the programme of the proceedings of the Annual Session of the British Medical Association held at Manchester. Among the distinguished members of the medical profession who visited the Asylum were Dr. Seguin, of New York; Professor Charcot, Salpêtrière, Paris; Dr. Putnam, Boston; Dr. Hack Tuke, Dr. Langdon Down, and Mr. Stone, London; Dr. Ireland, of the Scottish Institution for Imbeciles, Larbert; Dr. Lalor, Dublin; and Dr. Dreschfeld, Owens College, Manchester. There was also a large attendance of members of the profession resident in the neighbourhood of Lancaster. The unanimous testimony to the excellence of the management; to the methods for carrying on the work of training idiots and imbeciles; and to the beneficial results of that training, must be exceedingly gratifying to the Subscribers.

In the last Report cursory reference was made to the fact that Dr. Shuttleworth had only just returned from a brief tour in the United States, during which he had visited all the recognised institutions for idiots and imbeciles. The Committee now desire to make formal and grateful acknowledgment of the kind assistance rendered to Dr. Shuttleworth, and of the information and facilities afforded him of studying the American methods of training this afflicted class. Such interchange of ideas and experience is invaluable, and the Committee, on their part, will always be glad to promote it. Dr. Shuttleworth has published an interesting report of his visits.

Any effort to ameliorate the condition of idiots and imbeciles, of whatever class, has the hearty sympathy of the Committee, who, in their advocacy and numerous publications, have always kept in view the furtherance of the general cause, and the duty of enlightening public opinion on the subject of idiocy. For a long time past the question of making suitable provision for the care and treatment of pauper imbeciles, and chronic lunatics has been under the consideration of a Special Committee of the Charity Organization Society. The Royal Albert Asylum was represented on this Committee. Under the leadership of Sir Charles Trevelyan, the labours of the Special Committee, both in the collection of information and in the preparation of a valuable report containing many most important and useful suggestions, were attended with great success. The proposals of the Committee were to the effect that the State should favour the establishment of training schools for young pauper Idiots and Imbeciles; and that chronic harmless Lunatics, of the same class, should be provided for in Asylums apart from acute lunatic cases. On the 17th of May, an influential deputation waited upon Mr. Selater Booth, the President of the Local Government Board, to explain and enforce these views. Sir Charles Trevelyan, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord O'Hagan, Lord Wrottesley, and other noblemen and gentlemen, were present; and among the representatives of the Royal Albert Asylum were Lord Winmarleigh; Dr. E. D. de Vitré; Mr. J. T. Hibbert, M.P.; Mr. J. D. Hutchinson, M.P.; Mr. H. W. Ripley, M.P.; Mr. F. T. Mappin; Mr. W. H. Wakefield; Mr. E. Lawrence; Mr. Edmund Ashworth; Mr. H. Hadwen; and Mr. J. Diggins, Secretary. The President, in replying, expressed his general concurrence with the opinions of the deputation, and promised that they should have his best attention. The question is no doubt ripe for legislation.

It will be of interest to the Subscribers to know that the numerous reports, documents, and papers on the subject of Idiocy obtained for the Special Committee from the Foreign and Colonial Offices, (through the kindness of the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Carnarvon), and from other sources, were at the conclusion of the Committee's labours, handed over to the Royal Albert Asylum to be kept for the general good. The Subscribers cannot but appreciate this mark of confidence on the part of the Council of the Charity Organization Society.

In the month of July last, when Lord O'Hagan moved in the House of Lords the second reading of his Bill to ameliorate the condition of Irish imbecile, lunatic, and other afflicted classes, his Lordship, in the course of the debate, referred in the highest terms to the Royal Albert Asylum, saying, according to the *Times* report, that "No one who had seen these children in the Royal Albert Asylum could have the smallest doubt that they were capable of becoming industrious and intelligent, and, above all, were capable of an enjoyment such as but for the exercise of the charity he asked their Lordships to exercise, they never could have had in this world."

The Commissioners of Lunacy have again officially visited the Asylum, and in their Report, which is appended, they state:—"We have again the pleasure of congratulating the Committee on the excellent condition and management of this valuable Institution, in which we continue to notice progressive organization and important improvements."

Among the best and most impartial tests of the general improvement of the patients is the annual holiday in the month of August. This year more than 100 patients have been home for visits of two or three weeks duration. The anticipation of the treat affords much enjoyment and healthy stimulus; and it is very seldom indeed that there is any reluctance to return to "school." The Committee have much pleasure in selecting the following from a mass of written testimony from parents or guardians:—

1.—"I have observed a decided improvement in the habits of my son, and it is with pleasure and feelings of gratitude I notice that his mental capacity is most decidedly improved. His ideas of things have surprised me in a most wonderful manner. He is also kind and affectionate, especially so towards Mother. Taking him altogether, I find his condition in every respect far exceeds my most sanguine expectations. And he tells us everybody is so kind to him."

2.—"A general improvement in appearance and habits is the first thing noticed; a decided improvement in behaviour; a power of distinguishing between right and wrong. His memory was always good, and he noticed the points of similarity between the Church Service here and at Lancaster, shewing his attention to the service. He seems very fond of the Asylum, thus telling us he is kindly treated."

3.—"I think my boy is very strong and greatly improved in the last twelve months; he is much more orderly, and likes to wash and make himself look tidy; he can speak much better and does not wander away. He seems pleased to work in the garden. He likes school and is quite willing to return."

4.—"There is a wonderful improvement in every way."

5.—"I think his general health is improved, and there is also a decided improvement mentally, as he can do a little arithmetic, express his thoughts in writing, and otherwise he shows more intelligence since he has left home for your institution. I also notice that his habits of body are much improved. Altogether, I am truly thankful he has the benefit of your excellent system."

6.—"We find our boy very much improved in every respect; he has been very good while at home for his holidays, and fond of work. His health is better, and his habits are more regular than they were before he went to the Royal Albert Asylum. In fact, we cannot find words to express our gratitude to all who have laboured for his good."

7.—"I am happy to say that my daughter is very much improved both mentally and physically. Her temper and general habits are of a much softer and kinder nature than she has ever shewn before."

8.—"My daughter is improving very satisfactorily, and I expect by the aid of God and this noble institution she will be returned to our fold again a clever young woman, for which we shall ever feel grateful."

9.—"We are very much pleased with the improvement visible in our daughter. She is more cleanly and tidy in her habits. Her speech is much better. She has been a very good girl all the time she has been at home, and has always been willing to help in bed-making, washing up, or anything she is able to do. She has been in perfect health the whole of her visit. We find that she can sew neatly, knit a little, and trust when she next comes home she will be able to read and write a little better."

The following is an extract from a highly appreciative and grateful letter from the father of an election patient :--

"I feel it to be my duty to accord to you my most heartfelt gratitude for the benefits which my poor child has received in the treatment you have been pleased to adopt towards him during the past twelve months. I am sure it is hardly possible to describe in words the wonderful change which has taken place in his habits and general conduct since he first entered the Royal Albert Institution. He does not appear the same child. Many of my friends and relatives, some of whom came with me to the Institution last Thursday, and who knew him intimately previous to his admission, could scarcely believe their own eyes when they saw him so quiet, so pleasant, so clean in his appearance and conduct. They said it was perfectly marvellous that in so short a time so great a change should have taken place in one so very restless, so dirty in his habits, and so generally destructive. But so it was, and I can only reiterate the words when I say that I am speaking the thanks of scores of friends and relatives, when I thus tender you their warmest thanks and love for the unspeakable benefits which have been bestowed upon my son through your disinterested and untiring instrumentality."

The Institution has now been in operation nearly seven years, and it is a matter of great importance to consider the results of the training upon those patients who will have to be discharged first. It will be remembered that for several years after the admission of these children, the Asylum was in a very immature condition. The Staff was only imperfectly organised, as every one had to be trained for the work by the Medical Superintendent and Matron, who alone had had any previous experience. It is only fair, then, in judging of the results to take these matters into account. With the present experienced staff, completeness of accommodation, improved appliances and efficiency of methods, more progress can probably be made in one year than was possible in three years at the beginning.—Dr. Shuttleworth reports that of the 29 patients who will complete their election term within the next twelve months, 10 are well advanced in industrial occupations ; 12 are capable of some amount of work but require close supervision ; 6 are improved in habits and self-helpfulness ; and one is a chronic invalid.

These results, which Dr. Shuttleworth has more fully described in his General Report, are extremely gratifying and encouraging, and more than justify the high anticipations of the promoters. Regular visitors to the Institution cannot but observe the numerous unmistakable signs of improvement in the patients. In some children the progressive improvement is, of course, more distinctly marked ; but in the majority of cases it is very perceptible. Darkened minds have been quickened out of their dull obscurity into comparatively bright intelligence, and released from the bondage of mere sense. In idiots the animal part of the nature predominates over the spiritual. The primary aim must therefore be, by means of the genial and self-denying influences of Christian love, the scientific resources of the skilled physician, and the tact and judgment of trained instructors and attendants, to help Reason to take her rightful place as Sovereign. It is not enough to teach idiots, who are the victims of physical disorganization, the simple elements of ordinary scholastic instruction or to enable them to master some common

handicraft. Their entire nature is warped, and its various parts need to be carefully tended and cultured, and brought into harmonious co-operation. Such a work will certainly baffle those who rely solely upon scientific and ordinary human agencies. It must be carried on in humble reliance upon that Divine Power which has hitherto seemed to crown with abundant success the humble but earnest labours of the Committee and of their devoted Staff.

EDWARD D. DE VITRE,
CHAIRMAN.



MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S GENERAL REPORT

To the Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit, as Medical Superintendent, my Seventh Annual Report upon the general condition and progress of the Establishment.

During the past twelve months 60 patients (38 boys, 22 girls) have been admitted into the Asylum; 5 patients (2 boys, 3 girls) have been discharged; and 12 patients (8 boys, 4 girls) have died. At the date of my last report, 290 patients (196 boys, 94 girls) were resident in the Institution. The number is now 333 (224 boys, 109 girls), showing an increase of 43 (28 boys, 15 girls). The average number resident during the past twelve months has been 304; and the aggregate number under training during that period 350.

About two-thirds of the admissions having been those of children under twelve years of age, our Nursery Department still remains a large one; and at present no less than 60 of the younger boys are attached to the Girls' Division. The large proportion of children of tender years must be taken into account in considering the question of industrial progress. It is obvious that a boy admitted at six years of age cannot be expected to have made any great advance in this direction when his term expires at the age of thirteen.

The physical and mental condition of the patients admitted after the last election was considerably better than that of those elected in 1876. This is a matter for congratulation, inasmuch as in a Training Institution like the Royal Albert Asylum, the presence of any large proportion of feeble and helpless cases seriously embarrasses the resources of the Establishment, without furnishing adequate educational results. It is true that physical amelioration of a gratifying kind has in many such cases followed the application of hygienic and medical treatment; but where serious constitutional debility exists there is little chance of any considerable degree of industrial usefulness being attained during a limited term of training. Whilst a large number of improvable candidates are waiting for admission, it seems imperative to make the best use of the means at command, and consequently the true policy of the Institution would appear to be to exclude candidates, who for a long period, at any rate, are likely to be merely subjects for hospital care. In some doubtful cases a definite period of probation has been imposed, and this practice (it seems to me) might advantageously be extended.

During the greater part of the year, the sanitary condition of the Establishment has been satisfactory. The Asylum has, from the opening, been remarkably free from zymotic disease, but within the last few weeks there has, unhappily, occurred amongst the children an outbreak of scarlatina, the disease having, in all probability, been introduced by a patient on his return from a holiday. The first case was promptly and completely isolated, but notwithstanding every precaution other similar cases have arisen, and the epidemic is still in progress. Wards have been fitted up for the reception of these cases in a part of the building not at present used by other patients. But the difficulty of carrying out effective isolation without a detached infirmary is obvious, and the necessity of special accommodation for the sick will of course become more and more urgent as our vacant space is filled up.

The deaths during the year have been at the rate of 3·4 per cent. on the aggregate number under training. They have resulted mainly from two causes, viz., consumption and brain affection, the predisposition to which frequently exists in cases of idiocy. Quite recently a boy of twelve years of age died of congestive apoplexy, his case furnishing an illustration of the pathological law that defective or damaged structures are specially prone to morbid action. With regard to general condition, the lad appeared physically healthy; but the abnormal state of brain which caused his imbecility, led to his speedy death.

Of the patients discharged two were remitted to the care of their friends on account of failing health. As a rule, however, parents are not eager to take home their children when suffering from illness, but prefer to leave them under the medical charge of the Institution. This fact is of importance in considering the question of admitting weakly children on probation.

During the year progress has been made in the development of the arrangements previously organised for the care and training of the patients. The classification has been extended. Several of the groups of children have been sub-divided, so as to separate as much as possible the more promising cases from those of low grade, provision being at the same time made for the improved personal care of the latter. About two-thirds only of the whole number of patients now take their meals in common in the Dining Hall, and accommodation for the remainder is provided either in special departments or in the rooms arranged for payment cases. At present there are no less than eight of these detached groups, exclusive of the boys who reside at the Farm, and those boarded out at the Cottages.

This plan of boarding-out patients whose period of training is drawing to its close, in the families of the trade-instructors under whom they work, has been tried on a small scale with the most encouraging results. Two of the shoemaker lads have for some months past been residing in the cottage of the shoemaker-instructor, and the good influence of family life has been strikingly shown in the improved

bearing of one of them, who was previously inclined to be rough and churlish. I trust that with the growth of the Institution it may be found possible still further to develop this system.

Instruction in the schools, gymnasium, and workshops has been carried on with commendable energy by those who have charge of the respective portions of the training. As the Tables appended to this Report will show, a very moderate standard only of scholastic attainment is aimed at; but having regard to the slow and difficult steps by which it is reached, the degree of proficiency displayed by some of the pupils reflects credit on the Teachers. It must always be borne in mind that at the threshold of the school proper there are for the Idiot preliminary exercises, essential for the purpose of bringing into conscious control the muscles, and into active use the senses, without which no advance can be made in the ordinary course of school instruction. Moreover, much that to the normal child comes intuitively, or at least without effort, has to be made the subject of methodical instruction to the pupil of defective intellect; and hence the need of "colour, clock, and shop lessons," and of a variety of even simpler exercises not easily set forth in tables. But, perhaps, the most striking illustration of the difficulties to be overcome in the School for Idiots is found in the fact that nearly one-third of the pupils are destitute of the power of distinct articulation. This defect does not usually depend, in the case of idiots, upon imperfect hearing or upon malformation of the organs of speech. It more commonly results from want of power or will to use those organs, or from ignorance how to use them aright. Hence it is necessary after vocalization has been attained—and in this music is a useful aid—to institute a course of "speaking-drill." Increased attention has of late been given to this subject in our schools, and a series of phonetic exercises has been in use with good effect.

Passing to the subject of industrial occupations (tables of which are also appended), I may in like manner remark that many of the simple mechanical employments such as hair picking, wood cutting, &c., are chiefly valuable as a means of fixing the attention and giving dexterity. In the shops indeed one sees an extension of the school exercises passing into practical forms, and from this point of view the artisans employed should be regarded rather as instructors than as ordinary workmen. All the work of the Establishment in the various branches of trade is, however, done on the premises by these artisans with such assistance as they can derive from the boys under instruction. It is gratifying to observe the patient interest generally displayed by the trade instructors in the progress of their pupils; and satisfactory proof of efficient training is furnished by the supply to the house of a goodly number of shoes, garments, mats, and brushes made from beginning to end by the more advanced boys. A word of praise is also due to those who have in hand the industrial training of the girls, who now contribute important service in the domestic economy of the Establishment.

With regard to Recreation, I may mention that each week an attempt is made to relieve the monotony of institution life by some special entertainment. As in former years, we have gratefully to acknowledge the kind aid on these occasions of numerous friends from the town and neighbourhood; and the Christmas Tree—thanks to many generous contributors—again proved a fruitful source of enjoyment to our children. The “Brooke Commemoration” was observed on the 7th of November last, with more than ordinary splendour; and during the winter, occasional dramatic performances of a simple kind, in which some of the patients sustained characters, were much appreciated. In addition to the concerts, dancing—an exercise calculated to improve the gait and carriage of the children—has occasionally formed part of the associated entertainments. The picnic to Cockersand Abbey last August was joined in by a party of 128.

More than a hundred patients have, during the past summer, spent a holiday with their friends. These occasions, and the frequent visits of parents to their children in the Institution, afford valuable opportunities for comparing notes as to the observed progress of cases. Many gratifying testimonies as to the improvement noticed have been received during the year.

The visit to the Institution in August last of a party of physicians attending the British Medical Association Meeting at Manchester, was an occasion of much scientific interest; and the valuable remarks made by some of our visitors who were specially experienced in the subject of idiocy, were alike encouraging and instructive to our staff. The arrangement of patients for inspection in groups illustrative of the physiological characteristics of the various types of idiocy (after the plan suggested in Dr. Ireland’s excellent work), seemed to be much appreciated; such a classification being moreover an aid in forming an opinion as to the ultimate improvability of the cases.

Many of our patients having now nearly accomplished the term of seven years for which they were elected, some general information with regard to the degree of improvement effected in these cases may in this place be appropriate. There are now in the Institution 29 patients (boys) whose term of election will expire during the next twelve months. Of these ten have made substantial progress in some useful occupation, and two of them, at any rate, have the offer of situations when they leave the Institution. Twelve others are capable of some amount of useful work, but require careful supervision; these, if properly managed, may be made of some service at home to their friends. Six are improved *only* in habits or self-helpfulness, and in two of these cases epilepsy which has come on since their admission to the Asylum, would seem to be a bar to further improvement. One poor boy is a chronic invalid from consumption, and has deteriorated mentally as well as physically. In many cases the parents are anxious to arrange for the continuance of these children in the Institution; and it might be desirable to extend

the term of such pupils as are making satisfactory progress, so as to enable them to attain greater proficiency in their respective occupations.

One or two applications have been received from parties willing to employ pupils who have completed their training, and benevolent co-operation of this kind will be invaluable to the success of our work. It should be borne in mind that whilst the pupils whose training has been most successful will be good and willing workers under kindly supervision, many of them will retain peculiarities of disposition which will call for some amount of forbearance on the part of their employers.

My thanks are again due to the Committee for much kind consideration; and I am specially indebted to the medical members, as well as to several members of the profession in Lancaster, for valuable counsel and co-operation in the treatment of anxious cases of illness. I ought also to acknowledge the timely assistance furnished in the medical care of the patients during the present epidemic.

In conclusion, I may perhaps be permitted to refer in terms of commendation to the devotedness displayed by the staff generally towards the unfortunate children under their charge. Several of the officers are now in their seventh year of service, and have become experienced coadjutors in the work of the Institution.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. E. SHUTTLEWORTH,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM,

October 12, 1877.

CASES OF IMPROVEMENT ILLUSTRATIVE OF REPORT

(NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.)

BOYS.

A. (242).—Aged 17 years, admitted November, 1874. When admitted, educational attainments almost *nil*. Can now read easy words, and with assistance write a letter home, and can work an easy addition sum. Has after three years' training become a very useful lad in the joiner's shop, where he handles the tools skilfully, and can make frames, boxes, &c., in a workmanlike manner. His father gives him an excellent character for his behaviour at home during his holidays.

B. (353).—Aged 16 years, admitted June, 1876. When admitted, educational attainments rudimentary. Could only read a few small words at sight, make some letters on slate, and count a little. Can now read easy words and spell them, and write them in a copy-book, and can work easy sums in addition. Has learnt to "close" shoes (in shoemaker's shop), and is an industrious, useful, well-conducted boy.

C. (361).—Aged 15 years, admitted August, 1876. When admitted, a sturdy boy, not always well-conducted, and with some mischievous propensities. Could only read a few words, write easy words on slate, and count up to 30. Now reads and spells easy words; writes letters home with assistance; knows the value of figures to three places; and gives very sensible replies to questions in the shop and object lessons. Is also an industrious worker in the joiner's shop, where he is learning the use of tools, and saws wood well.

D. (244).—Aged 11 years, admitted November, 1874. When admitted, a rickety cripple with tenlency to scrofulous grandular swellings, and dull and inert. No educational attainments. Now much improved in physical condition; can walk upright with slight assistance: cheerfully joins in the school-exercises; says several monosyllabic words; will throw a ball with fair aim, and attempts to use slate and pencil.

GIRLS.

E. (126).—Aged 24 years, admitted August, 1872. When admitted, an awkward irritable girl, and so excitable as not to be trusted anywhere without close supervision. Educational attainments, only a few letters and making strokes on slate. Now one of the most painstaking and industrious girls in the institution. Can read, write, and work with her needle well; and can be trusted alone to do a variety of house-work; and is kind and attentive to the younger children.

F. (160).—Aged 17 years, admitted April, 1873. When admitted a pallid, nervous, fretful girl, and disinclined to apply herself to any useful work. Had deficient use of muscles of hand, and for some months every stitch she took, every stroke she made, was done with her fingers placed within the teacher's own hand. Now she has much improved in health, is happy, gentle, and willing to employ herself both at school and work. Can read well, write a letter with assistance, sew excellently, and do a variety of household work; and is useful in assisting the nurses with the other children.

G. (311).—Aged 14 years, admitted October, 1875. When admitted a puny-looking, cross-tempered, self-willed girl; health not good. Had some rudimentary knowledge of reading and writing, and could speak well, but did not give intelligent answers at lessons. Now much improved in physique, disposition and health; answers cheerfully and intelligently at school; can read, write a letter, and calculate fairly. Is good at needle-work; and very useful in a variety of domestic occupations, which she follows steadily and with willingness. Sociable, and has good manners and deportment.

SEVENTH REPORT OF THE LUNACY COMMISSIONERS.

*Royal Albert Asylum,
12th March, 1877.*

The changes which have taken place since our visit a year ago, comprise the admission of 38 Males and 26 Females, the discharge of 4 Males and 5 Females, and the deaths of 5 patients of each sex, leaving on the books the names of 203 Males and 96 Females, total 299, being an increase of 45 upon the numbers seen last year. The whole of the patients have been seen by us to-day, and we have made the usual enquiries regarding the treatment and the arrangements made for the education, training, and comfort of the inmates. We can again report very favourably of the personal condition of the patients, and their wards were clean and well ventilated. The bedding continues to be well attended to, and it is satisfactory to find that nearly all the bed-making is done by the girls, who commence their day's work in this manner, and afterwards attend the schools. The training in school is carried on for about an hour at a time. As regards useful occupations, 99 of the boys, and 43 girls are returned as being employed in various ways, and of the girls 12 others are under industrial training in the schools. We have been given a return of the trades and occupations which are followed and taught here, from which it appears that of the boys, 11 work as tailors, 10 as shoemakers, 15 as shoe-blacks, 7 as farm boys, 14 in the joiner's shop, 8 in the garden, 10 in the shops, 5 in the laundry, and 18 as hair-pickers, &c. The girls employed comprise 16 bed makers, 18 laundry workers, 6 in the kitchen, and 3 in the crockery room. Associated recreations are not forgotten, and the weekly amusements consist of concerts, magic lantern exhibitions, readings and dances. Occasionally, there are in the summer time visits to the seaside for picnics, about 150 of the patients being taken, and recently 200 went to see a pantomime in Lancaster. Nearly 100 children went home for summer holidays last year. The numbers who meet in the Hall at dinner time usually average 130 boys and 70 girls, about that number being present to-day, and appearing very happy and well disposed for their food, which consisted of beef, with potatoes and carrots, followed by rice pudding. Everything was of good quality and neatly served. The health of the children is satisfactory, and there was only one little boy in bed to-day, suffering from phthisis. The ten deaths which have occurred in the interval since our last visit were all from ordinary causes. Five post-mortem examinations were held but no inquest.

It is satisfactory to report that the number of cases received gratuitously has continued to increase, the patients of this class, not including presentations, being now 189 in number. There has also been an increase in the number of pauper cases from 28 to 37. The payments for these continue to be charged at the same rate as is paid for lunatics in the County Asylum for their districts, with 3 guineas a year extra for clothing. The Committee have determined to devote one-tenth of the accommodation for patients of this description, so that 60 can now be received. This privilege, is, however, restricted to the six northern counties and Cheshire, and epileptics and cases not likely to benefit by training are not admissible.

The majority of the paying patients are received at rates not exceeding 25 guineas, who all belong to the seven counties. Patients from other districts are not received under 50 guineas, and there are fifteen who pay larger sums.

The arrangements in regard to Divine Service are unaltered.

The extension recently made at the farm buildings, and the erection of a row of eight cottages, will prove valuable additions to the Institution, the latter being intended for the accommodation of artisans and others.

The staff of officers, attendants, and servants now comprises 63 persons, and appears to be generally sufficient, except, perhaps, that it would be desirable to appoint a second night nurse for the girls' side, in which there are a good many young children of the male sex requiring great care and attention during the night.

The whole of the offices and workshops were visited. The system of instruction pursued seemed to be very judicious, and successful.

We have again the pleasure of congratulating the Committee on the excellent condition and management of this valuable Institution, in which we continue to notice progressive organization and important improvements.

W. G. CAMPBELL, } Commissioners in Lunacy.
JOHN D. CLEATON, }

REPORT OF HONORARY ENGINEER.

3, WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS, VICTORIA STREET,
WESTMINSTER, S.W.,

October 4th, 1877.

To the Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in complying with your request that I should report upon the arrangements at the Royal Albert Asylum for disposing of the water-carried sewage.

The original arrangements were the following :—A stoneware pipe main drain taking in the branches from the various water-closets, sinks, &c., was laid from the west side of the main building across the garden and discharged into a pair of settling or screening chambers. These retained the bulk of the heavier suspended matters, and were periodically cleaned out, and the liquid was allowed to run over into a storage tank or reservoir capable of holding about 23,500 gallons.

From this tank it was intended that the sewage should be pumped and used for manuring the garden.

It was soon found, however, that the contents of the tank became so foul from the effects of decomposition, that the pumping out was an operation almost too unpleasant and offensive to be carried on, and pipes were consequently laid from the screening chambers in a north-westerly direction, for the purpose of irrigating with the sewage a grass field on the west side of the public road. The pipes and other appliances for distributing the sewage upon this land are still available, but as it was thought desirable to use it as much as possible in the garden, an area of something over an acre has been specially laid out for the purpose in the south-west corner,—the only portion to which the sewage can be delivered without pumping.

The large storage tank is thrown entirely out of use, the intention being that the sewage shall be put upon the land whilst perfectly fresh and before decomposition has set in.

The area above named has been formed into a series of four almost flat terraces or steps, by the construction of four lines of distributing carriers parallel to the railway wall.

The sewage after being screened is conveyed by a stoneware pipe to a small brick chamber, furnished with three simple shuttles or stop plates fitting in grooves, by means of which it can be turned right or left into the highest of these carriers, or down a pipe into any of the three lower.

These carriers are formed of glazed stoneware semi-circular invert and stoneware copings set upon concrete.

They are laid in level lengths of 60 feet, with a few inches drop at the end of each length, where a stop plate can be inserted so as to fully charge the length, and cause the sewage to flow evenly over the lower side upon the terrace below. By these arrangements the land prepared is practically divided into twenty plots, each having an area of about 250 square yards, and the sewage can readily be taken to any one of these plots.

For growing cabbages, roots, &c., the ground is to be formed into ridges at right-angles to the carriers, wide enough to take two rows of plants, and the sewage is made to flow down a furrow betwixt the ridges, so that it shall get at the roots without touching the leaves.

Owing to certain changes in the staff, the working of this system has not yet been brought to perfection, but sufficient has been seen to prove that very little labour will be required fully to utilise the sewage, and that there will be no offence or nuisance created by the operations.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES MANSERGH, C.E.



AUDITORS' REPORT.

LANCASTER, OCTOBER 11TH, 1877.

We have the pleasure to report that we have completed the Audit of the Accounts of the Royal Albert Asylum for the year ending 30th June, 1877. The results of the year's transactions are fully set forth in the accompanying statements of General Account, Maintenance Account, and Sustentation Fund Account, to which we have appended our certificates of accuracy. The vouchers for all payments have been produced to us, and we have also examined the Scrip representing the Investments held on Sustentation Fund Account, and have found all in due and perfect order.

It will be remembered that last year, for the first time, the Maintenance Account was debited with various items of expenditure, which, during the establishment of the Institution, had been charged to General Account. This was owing to a decision of the Central Committee henceforward to debit the General Account only with the cost of actual additions to the Buildings or Furniture. Fortunately at the commencement of last year, there was a balance to the credit of Maintenance Account of £1935, and this sum, together with an increase in all the items of receipts, sufficed to meet the charges of the year. This year there was no balance to bring into the Account, and the annual expenses have exceeded those of last year by £1,600, in consequence of a large increase in the number of patients. At the close of the year the balance to the debit of the Account is only £595, which result is a satisfactory proof that the receipts are increasing in a greater ratio than the expenditure. We may, therefore, hope that the receipts during the current year will overtake the expenditure on this account.

Some Freehold Property representing a sum of £600, standing at the credit of General Account, has been disposed of during the year, and a profit of £120 realized by the sale.

The Securities held on the Sustentation Fund Account stand in the books at the original cost. It has given us much satisfaction to find that a valuation of these Securities at the prices of to-day shows an enhanced value of £5,028 5s. 10d., being an increase of over 10 per cent. on the whole amount invested. The Income which the Securities are now yielding, amounts to £4 14s. 3d. per cent. on the *actual* purchase money, and to £4 5s. 6d. per cent. on the present *increased* value. The Finance Committee are to be congratulated on their selection of investments, both in respect to the percentage of income derived from them and to the undoubted soundness and stability of the Securities.

The total amount of Donations promised to the 30th June, was £105,094 14s. 3d., and the amount actually received at that date was £104,557 2s. 3d., so that only the comparatively small sum of £537 12s., is outstanding.

THOMAS HOWITT, Honorary Auditor.
WILLIAM G. WELCH, Auditor, Lancaster.

RECEIPTS AND
From June 30th, 1876, to

										MAINTENANCE					
Dr.															
										£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To	Balance, June 30th, 1876	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				17	14	7
„	Annual Subscriptions for 1876-7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,403	12	11			
„	Payments for Patients	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,831	15	7			
„	Interest on Sustentation Fund Investments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,146	4	5			
„	Interest on Maintenance Account Deposits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	15	6			
„	Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	456	13	4			
										<hr/>			10,975	1	9
„	Farm Produce sold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	12	7			
„	Farm Produce supplied to the Asylum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	840	2	2			
„	Garden Produce sold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5			
„	Garden Produce supplied to the Asylum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	2	1			
										<hr/>			1,046	19	3
„	Balance due to Secretary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	17	0			
„	Balance due to Lancaster Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	481	2	4			
										<hr/>			595	19	4
													£12,635 14 11		

EXPENDITURE

June 30th, 1877.

ACCOUNT.

	Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Balance due to Secretary June 30th, 1876.. .. .			21 15 4
„ Expenses of General Annual Meeting at Chester; of Public Meetings; and of Local Committees	92 11 3		
„ Expenses of Elections	76 18 4		
„ Printing 5,000 Twelfth Annual Reports; 1,500 Reports of General Annual Meeting; also Appeals, Local Sub- scription Lists, Pamphlets, and General Printing and Stationery	171 5 11		
„ General Advertising.. .. .	17 12 3		
„ Postage of Letters, Reports, Appeals, Pamphlets, Voting Papers, &c.	80 2 7		
„ Offices (Lancaster and Manchester), Rent, Rates, Gas, Telegrams, and Petty Cash Sundries	111 11 8		
			550 2 0
„ Salaries, Wages, and Travelling { Offices, £933 10s.11d. } Expenses { Asylum, £3047 11s.6d. }	3,981 2 5		
„ Provisions .. { Purchased £3,451 6 0 } { From Farm and Garden £953 4 3 }	4,404 10 3		
„ Necessaries—			
Coals	557 3 8		
Gas	144 0 0		
Water	150 7 0		
General.. .. .	250 1 3		
„ Clothing	786 15 10		
„ Drugs, Surgery Requisites, &c.	27 17 7		
„ Workshops	135 17 6		
„ School Expenses	12 3 4		
„ Repairs	163 5 11		
„ Crockery	90 15 9		
„ Carriage and Telegrams.. .. .	11 0 2		
„ Insurance	36 11 3		
„ Sundries	119 5 6		
			10,870 17 5
„ Special Expenses of Life Interest Case			52 10 0
„ Farm Expenses (including Stock, Implements, &c.) ..	764 6 7		
„ Grounds and Garden Expenses	319 12 8		
			1,083 19 3
„ Bank Interest, Commission, &c.			56 10 11

£12,635 14 11

RECEIPTS AND

From June 30th, 1876, to

GENERAL

Receipts.

			£	s.	d.
To Balance June 30th, 1876 (Freehold Property)	..	..	600	0	0
„ Donations	..	..	4,138	15	0
„ Profit on Sale of Freehold Property..	..	..	120	0	0
„ Rent	..	..	96	15	0
„ Sundries	..	..	11	0	0
„ Balance due to Lancaster Bank..	..	..	4,366	10	0
			2,505	18	9

£7,472 8 9

SUSTENTATION

Dr.

			£	s.	d.
To BALANCE, June 30th, 1876	..	..	48,401	1	7
„ Donations	..	..	20	15	0
„ Legacies..	..	..	2,490	0	0
„ Life Interest Payments	..	..	1,575	0	0

£52,486 16 7

Examined and compared with the Books of Account and Vouchers, and certified to be correct.—October 11th, 1877.

THOMAS HOWITT, Lancaster, HONORARY AUDITOR.
WILLIAM G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.

June 30th, 1877.

Expenditure.

FUND ACCOUNT.

Cr.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By INVESTMENTS :—							
£8,000 East Indian Railway Stock; Interest at 5 per cent		9,285	9	3			
£7,000 Madras Railway Stock; Interest at 5 per cent..		7,347	19	4			
£6,000 Scinde Delhi Railway Stock; Interest at		6,250	0	0			
5 per cent.. .. .	}						
£1,200 Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway		1,237	8	0			
Stock; Interest at 5 per cent.	}						
South Eastern Railway Stock:							
£3,250 Preference, Interest at 5 per cent	}	6,257	16	10			
£2,650 Preference, „ „ 4½ „	}						
£1,200 London and North Western Railway (Cocker-		2,703	2	6			
mouth and Workington) Preference Stock;	}						
Interest at 10 per cent.	}						
£2,000 London and North Western Railway		2,483	18	6			
Preference Stock; Interest at 5 per cent	}						
£1,000 Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire		1,000	0	0			
Railway Debenture Stock; Interest at 4½ per cent	}						
£3,800 Great Western Railway Preference Stock;		4,290	4	0			
Interest at 5 per cent.	}						
£1,200 North Eastern Railway Preference Stock;		1,212	10	0			
Interest at 4½ per cent	}						
£845 Furness Railway Preference Stock; Interest		1,133	13	9			
at 6 per cent	}						
£2,000 Furness Railway Preference Stock; Interest		2,070	12	6			
at 4½ per cent	}						
£600 Furness Railway Redeemable Preference Shares;		619	14	6			
60 Shares at £10; Interest at 5 per cent... ..	}						
86 Lancaster Canal Shares; a yearly Dividend		3,225	0	0			
of £1 15s. per share guaranteed by the	}						
London and North Western Railway	}						
Additional Land (10a. 2r. 34p.)					£49,117	9	2
Freehold Property					1,950	0	0
Balance at Lancaster Bank					975	0	0
					444	7	5
					£52,486	16	7

TABLE OF SCHOOL ATTAINMENTS OF PATIENTS.

This Table is compiled from the Quarterly Reports of the Schoolmaster, Schoolmistress and Gymnastic Master.

GRADES.	CLASSES OF PATIENTS.				TOTALS.
	1. Senior Boys.	2. Proba- tionary Boys.	3. Infant Boys.	4 Girls.	
	120	41	62	110	333
I. SPEECH.					
1. Make no attempt	1	1	0	5	7
2. Make some attempt	0	18	9	15	42
3. Make a few articulate sounds	0	7	9	12	28
4. Speak indistinctly	18	2	8	7	35
5. Speak fairly	31	5	14	13	63
6. Speak well	70	8	22	58	158
					333
II. READING.					
1. Know no letters or words	16	25	24	26	91
2. Know a few letters	33	8	10	8	59
3. Know all the letters	2	7	9	11	29
4. Know at sight a few words	30	1	7	25	63
5. Read easy words by spelling them ..	21	0	8	17	46
6. Read fairly	18	0	4	23	45*
					333
* About 50 Patients read books alone for their own amusement.					
III. WRITING.					
1. Do nothing but scribble.. .. .	8	10	14	13	45
2. Form strokes, &c., on slate	36	14	23	25	98
3. Do. do. in copy book	18	6	5	18	47
4. Form letters in copy book	16	11	13	21	61
5. Write easy words in copy book	23	0	2	19	44
6. Write fairly	19	0	5	14	38*
					333
* 36 Patients write letters home with assistance, and 10 others without assistance. Upwards of 200 Letters have been written during the past Year.					
IV. ARITHMETIC.					
1. Cannot count at all	4	13	10	22	49
2. Count a little	43	19	24	15	101
3. Count up to 30.. .. .	16	4	6	16	42
4. Understand value of unit figures.. ..	28	5	22	16	71
5. Work simple addition sums	21	0	0	25	46
6. Work easy sums in simple rules	8*	0	0	16	24
					333
* One Boy works sums in compound interest, vulgar and decimal fractions, &c.; five others, in the compound rules.					

GRADES.	CLASSES OF PATIENTS.				TOTALS.
	1. Senior Boys.	2. Proba- tionary Boys.	3. Infant Boys.	4. Girls.	
V. CLOCK LESSON.	120	41	62	110	333
1. Know neither hours nor minutes	42	29	34	35	140
2. Know some of the hours	32	11	7	11	61
3. Know all the hours	19	1	9	17	46
4. Know the hours and quarters	10	0	12	13	35
5. Do. do. and 5 minutes	6	0	0	19	25
6. Can tell the time to a minute	11	0	0	15	26
VI. SHOP LESSON.					333
1. Know no coins nor weights	10	31	34	35	110
2. Know a few coins	22	7	9	9	47
3. Do. do. and weights	16	2	11	17	46
4. Know all the coins and some weights..	41	1	8	14	64
5. Know all the coins and all the weights	21	0	0	17	38
6. Do. do. and calculate fairly ..	10	0	0	18	28
VII. COLOUR LESSON.					333
1. Know no colours	9	0	0	3	12
2. Know black and white	10	7	10	16	43
3. Know one or two simple colours	17	10	18	18	63
4. Know all the simple colours	21	10	17	17	65
5. Do. do. and some compound shades	41	11	6	17	75
6. Know and can match most compound shades.. .. .	22	3	11	39	75
VIII. MUSIC.					333
1. No interest in musical sounds	1	0	0	0	1
2. Attentive to do. do.	4	18	7	16	45
3. Sing by ear simple tunes without words	30	16	21	26	93
4. Do. do. with words	76	7	34	43	160
5. Rudimentary knowledge of musical symbols	9	0	0	25	34
6. Sing from do. do.	0	0	0	0	0
6 boys and 2 girls play musical instruments.					333
IX. DRILL.					
1. Have no idea of drill	0	1	0	2	3
2. Stand at attention when told	4	29	1	4	38
3. Perform simple movements of limbs ..	24	11	7	10	52
4. Go through extension movements fairly	17	0	12	19	48
5. Do. do. well and march	15	0	16	25	56
6. Do. do. do. to music	60	0	26	50	136
					333

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS.

This Table is compiled from the Quarterly Returns of the Trade Instructors, Chief Attendant and Head Nurse. It must be understood that the occupations are progressive, in order of difficulty, from 1 to 6.

OCCUPATIONS OF BOYS.					Number employed in each grade, with quality of work.				Total number em- ployed.
Grades of Work.					In- different.	Fair.	Good.	Ex- cellent.	
I. TAILORING.									
1. Preliminary Work	5	1	0	0	6	13 Tailors.			
2. Sewing Linings	0	0	1	0	1				
3. Do. Seams	0	0	1	0	1				
4. Felling	0	0	1	0	1				
5. Making Garments	0	2	1	0	3				
6. Machining.. .. .	0	1	0	0	1				
II. SHOEMAKING.									
1. Preliminary Work	0	1	1	0	2	12 Shoemakers			
2. Stitching Backs	1	2	0	0	3				
3. Closing Sides	0	0	0	3	3				
4. Patching and Nailing	0	2	1	0	3				
5. Repairing	0	0	0	0	0				
6. Bottoming (making)	0	0	1	0	1				
III. JOINERY.									
1. Preliminary work (use of tools)	0	2	5	1	8	15 Joiners.			
2. Making pins, &c.	0	1	0	0	1				
3. Making frames.. .. .	0	0	0	0	0				
4. Making simple boxes, &c.	0	0	1	1	2				
5. Dovetailing	0	0	1	1	2				
6. Machine Work (boring at lathe)	0	1	1	0	2				
IV. GARDENING.									
1. Preliminary work in weeding-class ..	4	4	6	2	16	Weed- ing Boys			
2. Barrow-filling and emptying.. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	13 Gardeners.			
3. Digging	0	3	1	0	4				
4. Weeding amongst crops.. .. .	0	1	2	2	5				
5. Picking peas, fruit, &c.	0	3	1	0	4				
6. Potato-setting, &c.	0	0	0	0	0				

OCCUPATIONS OF BOYS.		Number employed in each grade, and quality of work.				Total number em- ployed	
Grades of Work.		In- different	Fair.	Good.	Ex- cellent.		
V. FARMING.							
1. Preliminary work—weeding, &c..	..	0	0	0	0	7 Farm Boys.	
2. Cleaning yards, shippens, &c.	.. ..	0	0	0	0	
3. Feeding stock	.. .. .	0	0	0	0	
4. Weeding amongst crops..	.. .. .	0	0	0	1	
5. Harvesting							
<i>a</i> Gathering and raking	.. .. .	0	1	2	0	
<i>b</i> Cutting and binding	.. .. .	0	0	1	0	
6. Milking, &c.	0	0	1	1	2	
VI. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SHOP.							
1. Picking Hair, Wool, &c	2	1	8	1	25 in industrial training shop	
2. Plaiting Coir	.. .. .	1	0	1	0	
3. Mat-making	.. .. .	0	2	1	0	
4. Brush-filling	.. .. .	4	1	2	1	
5. Palliasse and Mattress making	.. .. .	0	0	0	0	
6. Basket-making	.. .. .	0	0	0	0	
VII. MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.							
1. Shoe-cleaning	2	2	7	1	23 miscellaneously employed.	
2. Corridor-cleaning	.. .. .	0	1	1	0	
3. Laundry-work—mangling, &c., &c.	.. .. .	0	1	4	1	
4. Store-work	.. .. .	0	0	0	1	
5. Messenger	.. .. .	0	0	0	0	
6. Assisting Plumber	.. .. .	0	1	1	0	

Total number of Boys employed in Industrial Occupations - - - 124.

Several others assist in Dormitory and Day-room arrangements, and in dressing and attending on other Patients.

35 Infant Boys receive special Industrial Lessons in School (not included in above tabulation.)

Six Boys (also otherwise employed) act as Messengers to Lancaster.

OCCUPATIONS OF GIRLS.		Number employed in each occupation, and quality of work.				Total number employed.
Chief kinds of Occupation.		In-different.	Fair.	Good.	Ex-cellent.	
1. Preliminary work—dusting, &c. . . .	0	6	6	3	15	
2. Bed-making	2	3	4	1	10	
3. Scrubbing and general house work . .	2	3	6	7	18	
4. Washing-up crockery and kitchen work	0	0	3	2	5	
5. Laundry-work	0	0	3	1	4	
6. * Sewing and knitting	0	2	3	4	9	

* In school 14 girls are engaged in preliminary work with needle, 12 hem, 24 sew fairly, 7 sew fairly and knit, and 27 sew fairly, knit, and do wool-work.

The number of Girls employed in Industrial occupations out of school is 46, and 15 other Girls receive special Industrial lessons in school, making total of 61 under Industrial Training.

October, 1877.

G. E. SHUTTLEWORTH,
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

LIST OF CLERGYMEN AND MINISTERS

WHO HAVE ALREADY PREACHED IN AID OF THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM.

- The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester, at the Parish Church, Lancaster; Rev. Dr. Allen, Vicar.
- Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., (now Master of the Temple), at the Parish Church, Leeds; Rev. Dr. Atlay (now Lord Bishop of Hereford), Vicar.
- Rev. Dr. Allen, St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, Stanley Street Chapel, Sheffield.
- Rev. Canon Ashwell (Chichester), Burnmoor Church, Fence Houses.
- Rev. R. Atkinson, Cockerham Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. W. C. Bache, (Alresford), Longridge Church, Preston.
- Rev. W. Baitey, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. Dr. Black, Newchurch Church, Warrington.
- Rev. G. L. Blake, St. Mary's Church, Ellet, Lancaster.
- Rev. Francis Bolton, High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. John Bone, St. Thomas's Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. J. Brack, Skerton Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. John Chadwick, Tatham Church, Bentham.
- Rev. S. Chapman, (Glasgow), Baptist Chapel, Rochdale.
- Rev. W. E. Chapman, (Brighton), St. Mary's Church, Sowerby, Halifax.
- Rev. A. Christopherson, (Haverthwaite), Caton Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. T. J. Clarke, (York), St. Thomas's Church, Lancaster; Rev. C. Campbell, Vicar.
- Rev. E. Dohie (London), High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. S. Earnshaw, at Parish Church, Sheffield; Rev. Rowley Hill (now Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man), Vicar.
- Rev. C. P. Eden, Aberford Church, South Milford.
- Rev. J. Fleming, (London), at the Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. G. Green, All Saints' Church, Cockermouth.
- Rev. Dr. Bedford Hall, St. Mary's Church, Sowerby, Halifax.
- Rev. James Harrison, Barbon Church, Kirkby Lonsdale.
- Rev. H. Hassard, Stockton-on-the-Forest Church, York.
- Rev. S. Hastings, Rector of Halton, Lancaster; Camp Service of 2nd Adm. Battalion of West Riding Volunteers at Morecambe.
- Rev. H. B. Hawkins, Parish Church, Lytham.
- Rev. Thos. Hayes, Bracewell Church, Skipton.
- Rev. T. C. Henley, Kirkby Malham Church, Bell Busk.
- Rev. Thompson Hesk, Wesley Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. Rowley Hill, (now Lord Bishop of Soder and Man) Parish Church, Sheffield,
- Rev. W. M. Hitchcock, Whitburn Church, Sunderland.

- Rev. J. Hodgkin, Treales Church, Kirkham.
 Rev. J. Holgate, Baptist Chapel, Salterforth.
 Ven. Archdeacon Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre, Garstang.
 Rev. Canon Hornby, St. Mary's Parish Church, Bury.
 Rev. Canon Hoskins, at All Saints' Church, Cockermouth; Rev. E. Green,
 Vicar.
 Rev. A. H. Hughes, Holy Trinity Church, Darlington.
 Rev. W. Jackson, Independent Chapel, Whitby.
 Rev. J. Kenworthy, Ackworth Church, Pontefract.
 Rev. W. C. Kewish, Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Radcliffe Bridge, Manchester.
 Rev. P. C. Kidd, Parish Church, Skipton.
 Rev. H. W. Kirby, Field Broughton Church, Grange-over-Sands.
 Rev. Thos. Leach, Parish Church, Burton-in-Lonsdale.
 Rev. T. Faulkner Lee, D.D., and the Rev. T. S. Polehampton, at Christ
 Church, Lancaster.
 Rev. E. C. Maclure, (Rochdale), Holy Trinity Church, Habergham Eaves,
 Burnley.
 Rev. E. F. Manby, Morecambe Church.
 Rev. C. Marsden, Gargrave Church.
 Rev. Robert Martin, Irlam Church, near Manchester.
 Rev. Thomas Meadows, Thornton Church, Poulton-le-Fylde.
 Rev. J. M. Morgan, Parish Church, Dalton-in-Furness.
 Rev. G. G. Morton, Parish Church, Ulverston.
 Rev. D. C. Neary, D.D., South Ossett Church, Wakefield.
 Rev. A. M. Norman, Burnmoor Church, Fence Houses.
 Rev. T. J. Oliver, United Methodist Free Church, Blyth.
 Rev. John Owen, Unitarian Chapel, Whitby.
 Rev. Wilson Pedder, Churchtown Church, Garstang.
 Rev. F. E. Perrin, (Ribchester), Whitewell Church, Clitheroe.
 Rev. G. Pickering, Trinity Church, Ulverston.
 Rev. W. E. Pryke, at Warton Church, and Priest Hutton Licensed Room
 Rev. T. H. Pain, Rector of Warton.
 Rev. Richard Ray, Wesleyan Chapel, Whitby.
 Rev. J. P. Rigby, Aughton Church, Lancaster.
 Rev. Canon Robinson, Parish Church, Bolton Abbey.
 Rev. W. Rose, Petre Street Chapel, Sheffield.
 Rev. C. T. Royds, Heysham Church, Lancaster.
 Rev. A. D. Shafto, Brancepeth Church, Durham.
 Rev. R. N. Sharpe, Hundersfield, Rochdale.
 Rev. W. Shilleto, Goosnargh Church, Preston.
 Rev. J. Simpson, (Kirkby Stephen), at the Parish Church, Kirkby Lonsdale
 Rev. Canon Ware, Vicar.
 Rev. J. G. Smith, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Stanley Street, Sheffield,

Rev. James Smith, Wicker Congregational Chapel, Sheffield.

Rev. H. A. Starkie, Radcliffe Church, Manchester.

Rev. Canon Stewart and Rev. John Creeser, St. John Baptist's Church,
Tue Brook, Liverpool; Rev. John C. Reade, Vicar.

Rev. Alexander Thomson, D.D. (Manchester), at High Street Independent
Chapel, Lancaster.

Rev. C. C. Tyte, Broompark Congregational Chapel, Sheffield,

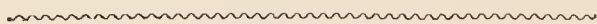
Rev. G. F. Weston, Crosby Ravensworth Church, Penrith.

Rev. E. White, Quernmore Church, Lancaster.

Rev. A. M. Wilson, Ainstable Church, Penrith.

Rev. R. W. Wilson, Sutton Church, Cross Hills.

Rev. Thos. Windsor, Congregational Chapel, Skipton.



PRESENTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Anonymous, Parcel of Music.
 Anonymous, Lancaster, Packet of Knitting Needles.
 Anonymous, Manchester, £1 for Wool and Parcel of Patterns for Wool work.
 Baldry, Mrs., Grasmere, Toys.
 Baldwin, Miss, Lancaster, two Parcels of Toys.
 Blades, Mrs. Charles, Lancaster, a Case of Oranges.
 Brown, C., Settle, Scraps, &c., for scrap-book.
 Clarke, the Misses, Manchester, a Doll's Bed-stead and Dolls.
 Clarkson, Mrs., Lancaster, Knitted Woollen Articles.
 Clegg, Mrs., Kent's Bank, a Box of Toys, Books, &c.
 County Asylum, Lancaster, Spruce Fir for Christmas Tree.
 Cross, Miss, per T. Howitt, F.R.C.S., Lancaster, Knitted Woollen Articles.
 De Vitre, Dr., Lancaster, a Parcel of Illustrated Papers.
 De Vitre, Mrs., Lancaster, a Case of Oranges.
 Dugdale, the Misses, Symonstone Hall, Burnley, a Box of Toys.
 Elkin, Miss, Lancaster, Bon-bons, &c.
 Foster, Mrs., Clapham, Illustrated Papers.
 Games, Miss, Lancaster, Toys, Dolls, &c.
 Grant, Mrs., Lancaster, Toys.
 Hadwen, Mrs. and Misses, Lancaster, Dressed Dolls, Trimmed Aprons, &c.
 Hall, William, Lancaster, Tapers.
 Harris, Mrs., Lancaster, two Boxes of Music and 12 Pocket Books.
 Hays, Miss Eleanor, Durham, 8 Illuminated Texts.
 Holden, Mrs., Lancaster, Knitted Woollen Articles, Books, &c.
 Howitt, Thomas, F.R.C.S., Lancaster, a Parcel of Sunday Magazines.
 Hurst, Richard, Rochdale, Toys.
 Kerr and Jubb, Halifax, a Box of India Rubber Dolls and Balls.
 Longman, H., Lancaster, Books, Puzzles, &c.
 Melson, Miss, Lancaster, Toys and Knitted Woollen Articles.
 Metcalfe, James, Manchester, Toys.
 Moon, J. C., Lancaster, Toys.
 Nutter, Mrs., Accrington, two Boxes of Toys.
 Paget, Miss, Lancaster, Toys and Dolls.
 Pedder, Richard, Preston, Illustrated Papers.
 Pennington, Miss, Lancaster, Toys.
 Ramsbotham Dr., and Mrs. Ramsbotham, Leeds, a Cuckoo Clock and Box of Cubes.
 Rawnsley, E. P., Wray, Windermere, a Semi-grand Piano.
 Rawson, Mrs. F. E., Halifax, Illuminated Texts and painted Emblematic Shields.
 Satterthwaite, Miss, Lancaster, Scrap Books.
 Shaw, Mrs., Manchester, Toys.
 Sherriff, Mrs., Lancaster, Toys and Dressed Dolls.
 Sherson, Mrs., Lancaster, Toys and Dolls.
 Simpson, Matthew, Lancaster, new Haulyards for Flagstaff and Fixing.
 Simpson, Miss, Lancaster, Framed Picture.
 Stevenson, Mrs., Preston, Toys.
 Storey, Mrs. T., Lancaster, a Box of Toys.
 Thornhill, Lieut-Colonel, Lancaster, Reflectors for Christmas Tree.
 Thornhill, the Misses, Lancaster, Dressed Dolls and Knitted Woollen Articles.
 Turnbull, Mrs., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Toys, &c.
 Welch, Henry, Lancaster (Mayor), a Case of Apples.
 Welch, Misses, Toys.
 Welch, Miss, Class at High Street Independent Sunday School, Lancaster, a Counterpane of Scripture Texts.

A Donation of Five Guineas entitles a Subscriber to one Vote for Life, in the election of patients, and an Annual Subscription of a Guinea to two Annual Votes. Votes to increase in the same proportion for higher sums.

Collecting Purses may be had on application to the Secretary. Every Five Guineas obtained will entitle the Collector to a Life Vote.

ALL THE BANKS IN THE NORTHERN COUNTIES RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Early intimation of money so paid should be sent to the Secretary (Mr. James Diggins, Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster), in order that the usual official acknowledgment may be made.

CENSUS OF IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

ENGLAND.

Number of Idiots and Imbeciles returned in the Householders' Schedules at the Census of 1871 :—

MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
14,728	14,724	29,452

The Seven Northern Counties comprising the Royal Albert Asylum District :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
LANCASHIRE	1683	1693	3376
YORKSHIRE	1370	1290	2660
DURHAM	312	302	614
CHESHIRE	335	357	692
NORTHUMBERLAND	246	209	455
CUMBERLAND	129	87	216
WESTMORLAND	48	43	91
Total of the District	4123	3981	8104

The returns are, undoubtedly, far below the actual number. It is obvious that, for various reasons, many persons throughout the country, who unquestionably belong to the class "Idiots and Imbeciles," would not be returned as such in the Householders' Schedules; and, as an illustration of the great difficulty of procuring accurate statistics on the subject, it may be mentioned that the Superintendent Registrar of an extensive district ascertained, after careful enquiry, that fully 25 per cent. of the Idiots and Imbeciles in his district had not been returned. It may be assumed that the Census Officers of the district secured more than average completeness in their returns, as they received precise and special instructions to see that the Column in the Schedules headed "Imbecile or Idiot" was filled up in all proper cases.

The number of Idiots and Imbeciles of 5 years of age and under 20, returned in the Seven Northern Counties, was 2018. Probably, a great many at the early period of life would not be entered in the Schedules, owing to the natural disinclination of parents to conclude that their children are so far mentally afflicted as to render it necessary to return them as Idiots or Imbeciles.

The following is the Ratio of returned Idiots and Imbeciles to the entire population in the several places named.

Name.	Population.	Idiots and Imbeciles.	Persons to One Idiot or Imbecile.	Idiots and Imbeciles per 20,000 persons.
ENGLAND	22,712,266	29,452	771	25·9
THE SEVEN COUNTIES	7,198,847	8,104	888	22·5
LANCASHIRE	2,849,259	3,376	844	23·7
YORKSHIRE	2,395,569	2,660	900	22·2
DURHAM	742,205	614	1209	16·5
CHESHIRE	539,785	692	780	25·6
NORTHUMBERLAND.	386,646	455	850	23·5
CUMBERLAND	220,253	216	1019	19·6
WESTMORLAND	65,130	91	715	27·9

NOTE.—The Counties are Registration Counties, which differ slightly from the Geographical Counties. Twenty-two of the cases returned in Lancashire were removed to the Royal Albert Asylum from other Counties in the District.

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS

(Including Donations to the General and Sustentation Funds, and Annual Subscriptions),

FROM DISTRICTS WHERE COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN FORMED AND
PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD.

										Donations.			Annual Subscriptions.		
										£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LANCASTER	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13311	1	11	282	9	0
MANCHESTER	(2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9172	9	3	388	12	6
LIVERPOOL	(3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8870	14	1	128	16	0
BRADFORD	(4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7337	13	3	214	4	0
ROCHDALE	(5)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5758	15	0	205	10	0
LEEDS	(6)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4127	15	8	121	16	6
CHESHIRE (CHESTER, STOCKPORT, &c.)										3163	6	6	192	11	6
PRESTON	(7)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3048	3	5	52	10	0
HALIFAX	(8)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2992	3	1	193	4	0
CUMBERLAND (CARLISLE &c.) (9)										2704	12	7	128	12	0
KENDAL	(10)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2214	5	6	66	1	6
SHEFFIELD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2185	15	9	171	4	0
YORK	(11)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2077	11	0	18	18	0
NORTH LONSDALE (ULVERSTON, BARROW, &c.)										1939	7	2	52	10	0
OLDHAM	(12)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1794	12	0	79	15	0
SETTLE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1201	17	9	29	8	0
SKIPTON	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1143	19	6	37	15	6
BOLTON	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1094	1	0	64	11	6
DURHAM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1015	7	9	199	5	10
WAKEFIELD	(13)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	929	10	7	21	8	6
HUDDERSFIELD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	878	8	6	52	14	0
WARRINGTON	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	755	17	6	31	10	0
BURNLEY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	751	17	6	19	3	6
KEIGHLEY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	707	1	0	5	0	0
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	15	6	34	2	6
KIRKBY LONSDALE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	642	15	9	5	15	6
DARLINGTON	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	641	6	6	70	13	0
BURY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	557	9	4	34	0	6
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	556	2	0	16	16	0
SOUTHPORT	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	552	2	4	32	16	0
WIGAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	430	14	0	55	2	6
SELBY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	321	11	4	0	10	6
SUNDERLAND	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	285	11	0	47	10	0
SCARBOROUGH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	19	0	13	2	6
ST. HELENS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	261	15	0	36	4	6
HULL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	8	0	5	5	0
WHITBY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	2	9	2	12	6
ROTHERHAM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194	7	6	21	8	6
HARTLEPOOL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	0	6	36	19	6
DONCASTER	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	6	6	11	0	6
SOUTH SHIELDS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	2	6	36	13	2
MIDDLESBROUGH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	0	0	6	16	6
BERWICK-UPON-TWEED	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	1	6	6	8	6
STOCKTON-ON-TEES	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	15	0	9	9	0
WEST HARTLEPOOL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	8	6	22	9	6

August 1st, 1877.

JAMES DIGGENS, GENERAL SECRETARY.

- (1) The Lancaster Donations include £2050 from the late Mr. James Brunton; £1050 from Messrs. Storey Bros. and Co.; and £1000 from the Lancaster Banking Company.
- (2) The Manchester Donations include £1105 from the late John Fernley, Esq.; £1000 from the late Robert Barnes, Esq.; and £1000 from William Atkinson, Esq.
- (3) The Liverpool Donations include £1000 from Mrs. Chas. Turner.
- (4) The Bradford Donations include £5105 from the late Sir Titus Salt, Bart.
- (5) The Rochdale Donations include £525 from Richard Hurst, Esq.; £525 from the late Henry Kelsall, Esq.; £525 from the late Henry Kelsall, junr., Esq.; £500 from John Fielden, Esq., Todmorden; £500 from Joshua Fielden, Esq., M.P., Todmorden; and £500 from Samuel Fielden, Esq., Todmorden.
- (6) The Leeds Donations include £1052 10s. from Messrs. Joshua Tetley and Son; £525 from Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lupton; and £500 from the late Miss Dawson, of Bramhope Manor, Otley.
- (7) The Preston Donations include £525 from Richard Newsham, Esq.
- (8) The Halifax Donations include £630 from G. Buckston Browne, Esq.; and £525 from Joshua Appleyard, Esq.
- (9) The Cumberland Donations include £525 from Thomas Ainsworth, Esq., (Cleator); and £500 from the Right Hon. Lord Muncaster, M.P.
- (10) The Kendal Donations include £650 from W. H. Wakefield, Esq.; and £400 from the late John Wakefield, Esq.
- (11) The York Donations include £1000 from A Friend, per Wm. Gray, Esq.
- (12) The Oldham Donations include £631 5s. from Asa Lees, Esq.
- (13) The Wakefield Donations include £520 from the late Daniel Gaskell, Esq.

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